



CITY OF ABERDEEN.

REPORT

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1949

ABERDEEN:
PRINTED BY G. CORNWALL & SONS.

MCMLI.

*With the Compliments of the Medical
Officer of Health*

WILLOWBANK HOUSE,
WILLOWBANK ROAD,
ABERDEEN.



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SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

The following is a summary of the principal statistics for the years 1944-1949:—

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
*Population estimated to middle of year	159,263	163,108	176,939	187,751	188,853	189,314
Marriage rate per 1,000 population	9.1	12.5	11.9	11.1	11.1	9.7
Birth-rate per 1,000 population	16.5	15.5	20.4	22.0	19.1	17.5
Illegitimate birth-rate per 100 births	9.2	10.0	7.0	5.9	5.9	5.7
Infantile mortality rate	57	54	42	64	34	30
Death-rate per 1,000 population	12.9	12.8	12.0	11.9	11.1	11.7
Malignant diseases death-rate per 1,000 population	1.67	1.77	1.75	1.77	1.69	1.82
All tuberculosis death-rate per 1,000 population	0.69	0.52	0.47	0.41	0.37	0.35
Respiratory tuberculosis death-rate per 1,000 population	0.48	0.43	0.40	0.35	0.33	0.32
Principal epidemic diseases death-rate	0.09	0.16	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.06
Average age at death (years)	58.4	59.6	60.3	57.3	61.7	64.1

* Civilian population to 1946.

PREFACE.

This report deals with the activities of the Health and Welfare Department of the Corporation of Aberdeen during the year 1949. Information regarding housing, factories, and offensive trades has already been submitted to the Corporation by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

The Registrar-General estimated the population at the middle of 1949 at POPULATION. 189,314, as compared with 188,853 in 1948. It is of interest to compare the estimated populations for the years from 1944 onwards and these appear on the opposite page.

The birth-rate per 1,000 of population was 17·5 in 1949, as compared with BIRTH RATE. 22·0 in 1947. In 1945, the birth-rate was 15·5 which was the lowest City birth-rate on record. The birth-rates for all Scotland were 18·5 in 1949, 19·4 in 1948, and 22·0 in 1947. In 1920, immediately after the first world war, the birth-rate was 28·1 for all Scotland, as compared with the City's birth-rate of 30·3.

The general death-rate per 1,000 of population was 11·7, as compared with GENERAL 11·1 in 1948 and 11·9 in 1947. For all Scotland, the general death-rate in 1949 DEATH RATE. was 12·3, in 1948 11·8, and in 1947 12·9.

In Aberdeen, the average age at death was 64·1 years, as compared with 61·7 years in 1948, and 57·3 years in 1947.

The death-rate from respiratory tuberculosis per 1,000 of population was 0·32 TUBERCULOSIS and for other forms of tuberculosis, 0·03. The corresponding rates in 1948 were DEATH RATE. 0·33 and 0·04 respectively.

For all Scotland in 1949, the death-rate from respiratory tuberculosis was 0·60 while the death-rate from other forms of tuberculosis was 0·08.

The favourable position which Aberdeen holds as regards the death-rate from tuberculosis is due, in part, to the fact that there is in the region an adequate number of beds for cases of tuberculosis. These beds are provided chiefly at Woodend (General) Hospital and at the City (Fever) Hospital. Experience has shown that, where institutions are set aside solely for the treatment of tuberculosis, there is great difficulty in the recruitment of nurses, but neither of these hospitals is reserved for tuberculous cases only. Another reason for the low mortality rate is undoubtedly the far-seeing and wise attitude adopted by the Corporation in granting occupancy of new Council houses to families in which there is a case suffering from "open" tuberculosis; the patient, after receiving education and treatment in an appropriate institution, is enabled to have such separate accommodation at home as will prevent or limit the spread of infection.

If one compares the tuberculosis mortality rate in Dundee with that of Aberdeen, one finds that the death-rate from respiratory tuberculosis in Dundee

was 0.75 and from other forms of tuberculosis 0.08 per 1,000 of population, as compared with Aberdeen's rates of 0.32 and 0.03 respectively.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The infant mortality rate indicates the number of deaths of children under one year per 1,000 live registered births. This rate was 30 in 1949—the lowest yet recorded in the City of Aberdeen. Reference should be made to the Summary of Statistics where there appear the infant mortality rates from 1944 onwards. In 1949, the rate for all Scotland was 41.

In 1949, the neo-natal death-rate, *i.e.*, the number of deaths of infants during the first month of life per 1,000 live births, was 16, as compared with 23 for all Scotland. In 1948, the neo-natal death-rate was 20 for Aberdeen and 25 for all Scotland.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The incidence of ordinary infectious disease was extremely low during the year. The death-rate from infectious disease was 0.06 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 0.05 in 1948.

As regards diphtheria, the record which was established in 1946 with regard to diphtheria mortality was maintained in the three subsequent years in that no death occurred from diphtheria during the past four years. One must acknowledge that this satisfactory result has been due largely to the intensive immunisation campaign which has been conducted in connection with pre-school and school children by the Corporation's medical officers and by general practitioners in the City. In the decennium 1940-1949, the average annual number of deaths from diphtheria was 7.

In 1949, 58 cases of whooping cough were brought to the notice of the Health and Welfare Department but, during this year, whooping cough was not a compulsorily notifiable disease. There were no deaths from whooping cough.

Immunisation against whooping cough is carried out by many practitioners in the City and by the Corporation's medical officers at the several Child Welfare Clinics. The vaccine has not been given free to practitioners as a standardised vaccine has not yet been produced. The Medical Research Council are meantime investigating the matter and it is hoped ultimately to obtain a standardised vaccine which, if it does not prevent the disease in all cases, undoubtedly will modify its course.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES.

The School Health Service is dealt with under a special section of this report. The school year ends on 31st July, and the statistics on this subject do not, therefore, cover the same period as the remainder of the Report.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT.

In my Report for 1948, a detailed description was given of the various Proposals for the Discharge of Functions relating to the duties of local health authorities under the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947. The matters dealt with comprise the Care of Mothers and Young Children; Midwifery; Health Visiting; Home Nursing; Vaccination and Immunisation; Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care (relating chiefly to tuberculosis); Domestic Help Service and Mental Health Services.

In regard to the **Care of Mothers and Young Children**, the welfare clinic services were extended and four centres were kept open throughout the day, with a health visitor in attendance. An appointment system was introduced for medical consultations and this was much appreciated by the mothers who, by this method, were enabled to get advice with a minimum period of absence from home. A special feature of these clinics is the weekly session devoted to health education when instruction is given to the expectant mother, to the mother of the young baby, and to the mother of the growing child.

The Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare and the Medical staff continue to hold honorary appointments in the Royal Aberdeen Hospital for Sick Children.

In 1949, the number of **midwives** was 11, 8 being employed by the Corporation and 3 by the Board of Management for the Aberdeen Special Hospitals. In the middle of 1948 there were 15 whole-time midwives, 12 of these being employed by the Corporation. During the past 3 years the number of expectant mothers seeking admission to Maternity Hospitals has been gradually increasing and, if this trend continues, the number of domiciliary midwives required in the City will necessarily diminish.

At the end of 1949, the Corporation employed 38 **Health Visitors** under the control of a Superintendent Nursing Officer and her Assistant. In recent years, difficulty had been experienced in the recruitment of health visitors and, in March, 1948, a Health Visitor Course was inaugurated under the auspices of the Corporation. Two Health Visitor Courses were held during 1949, the total number attending each course never exceeded 21. Approximately one-third of these were "assisted pupils" who, during the course of training, received a weekly allowance from the Corporation on the understanding that, after receiving the Health Visitor's Certificate, they would remain in the service of the Corporation for at least one year. The lecturers taking part in this course included the medical staff employed by the Corporation and specialist lecturers from the University of Aberdeen, the Aberdeen Training Centre, the School of Domestic Science, and members of the medical staff employed by the North-Eastern Regional Hospital Board.

As regards **Home Nursing**, the Corporation have entered into an agreement with the Aberdeen District Nursing Association to undertake the domiciliary nursing service on their behalf. This arrangement will persist for a period of three years, at the end of which time it may be renewed. It has not, in the past, been the practice of the Aberdeen Nursing Association to have a night nursing service, but one of the conditions of the agreement is that the Nursing Association should establish such a service.

Vaccination against Smallpox and Immunisation against Diphtheria are carried out by general practitioners and by the Corporation's medical staff at special sessions held in the several Child Welfare Clinics. The general practitioners who

take part in the Corporation's Scheme do not receive any payment for administering the prophylactic but they do receive payment for all records of vaccination and immunisation submitted to the Health and Welfare Department, payment being in accordance with the scale approved by the Secretary of State for Scotland. The general practitioners receive the prophylactic material free of charge.

Another duty laid on the Local Authority by the National Health Service Act is the **Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care** which relates chiefly to tuberculosis, mental illness and mental defectives, venereal diseases and malignant diseases. The Corporation continues to be responsible for the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis in the home but it is no longer responsible for the hospital treatment of the tuberculous, which function now devolves on Regional Hospital Boards.

Special allowances are still available for certain cases suffering from respiratory tuberculosis. These allowances were in the past paid by Local Authorities but the payment is now made by the National Assistance Board.

One of the most important permissive duties devolving on Local Authorities is the provision of **Domestic Helps** for households where assistance is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over school age. Two years before the coming into operation of the National Health Service Act, the Corporation instituted a Domestic Help Scheme. At the end of 1949 there were in the service of the Corporation 23 full-time and 8 part-time domestic helps.

The Domestic Help Service is very valuable in that, if properly administered, it is a means of saving hospital beds and of curtailing the stay of patients in hospital. It is a service that has been much appreciated by those households in which domestic helps have been placed. There is still an impression in some quarters that this service is free, but, if such a service were free, it would be grossly abused. Those obtaining the service defray the whole or part of the cost according to their means.

Since the introduction of the Health Act, the Local Authority's duties in connection with **Mental Health** have diminished considerably. The Corporation handed over Kingseat Mental Hospital to the North-Eastern Regional Hospital Board and there are now imposed on the Corporation certain duties which are performed through the agency of whole-time authorised officers in their employ. The duties of these officers are to make arrangements for the detention of persons of unsound mind who have no friends willing or able to take such action. When it is proposed to discharge insane patients from a mental hospital, the authorised officers have to satisfy themselves that arrangements have been made for the patients' welfare.

In connection with the Mental Health Services, the Corporation have decided that they will not themselves, in the immediate future, appoint psychiatric social workers. They have agreed to co-operate in this direction with the Department

of Mental Health of Aberdeen University through the North-Eastern Regional Hospital Board.

With a view to close co-operation being established between certain administrative bodies, a Joint Advisory Co-ordinating Committee has been set up comprising representatives of the North-Eastern Regional Hospital Board, the Executive Council, and members of the Health and Welfare Committee of the Corporation. As time goes on, the functions and value of this Committee will steadily increase.

The Welfare Services of the Corporation are linked with those of the Health Department and the Committee dealing with these matters is designated the Health and Welfare Committee. Many Local Authorities throughout Scotland have adopted a similar procedure and experience has shown that the union of the Health Section with the Welfare Section was justified.

Again I wish to put on record my thanks to the Health and Welfare Committee for their assistance in health schemes submitted for their consideration during the year. I also wish to thank the members of the staff for their loyal co-operation during the year.

HARRY J. RAE,
*Medical Officer of Health,
Director of Welfare Services.*

WILLOWBANK HOUSE,
WILLOWBANK ROAD,
ABERDEEN, 31st January, 1951.

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CITY OF ABERDEEN.

REPORT BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the year 1949.

A.—LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY FUNCTIONS.

1.—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

Maternal Mortality.

In the Preliminary Return for 1949, the Registrar-General states that in Scotland 124 women died from causes peculiar to pregnancy and childbirth, as compared with 160 in 1948, and that deaths from puerperal sepsis numbered 24 in 1949 as against 30 in 1948.

In Aberdeen, in 1949, three women died from causes peculiar to pregnancy and childbirth, and in one of these cases the death was classified as due to puerperal sepsis. In 1948, there were 4 such deaths, but none due to puerperal sepsis.

In 1949, the age-grouping of the fatal cases was as follows:—

20-25 years	.	.	.	1 death
25-30 „	.	.	.	0 deaths
30-35 „	.	.	.	1 death
35-40 „	.	.	.	1 death

3 deaths

Two of the above cases were delivered in institutions and one at home. Ante-natal care was adequate in all cases, and there was no failure in medical care.

As regards death-rates from diseases peculiar to pregnancy and childbirth, Aberdeen had a rate of 0·9 in 1949, as compared with a rate of 1·3 for all Scotland. In the quinquennium 1944-1948, the average rate for all Scotland was 2·3; in Aberdeen it was 1·2.

The following table gives the comparison between Aberdeen and all Scotland:—

Year	Per 1,000 live and still births					
	Maternal Mortality Rate		Puerperal Sepsis		Other Puerperal Conditions	
	Scotland	Aberdeen	Scotland	Aberdeen	Scotland	Aberdeen
1949	1·3	0·9	0·24	0·3	1·01	0·6
1948	1·5	1·1	0·29	0·0	1·25	1·1
1947	2·0	1·2	0·3	0·24	1·7	0·95
1946	2·2	0·5	0·5	0·25	1·7	0·25
1945	2·8	1·4	0·9	0·7	1·9	0·7
1944	3·0	1·6	1·1	0·3	1·9	1·3
Average 1944-1948	2·3	1·2	0·6	0·3	1·7	0·9

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

In the following table are shown particulars relating to the number of cases notified as suffering from puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia:—

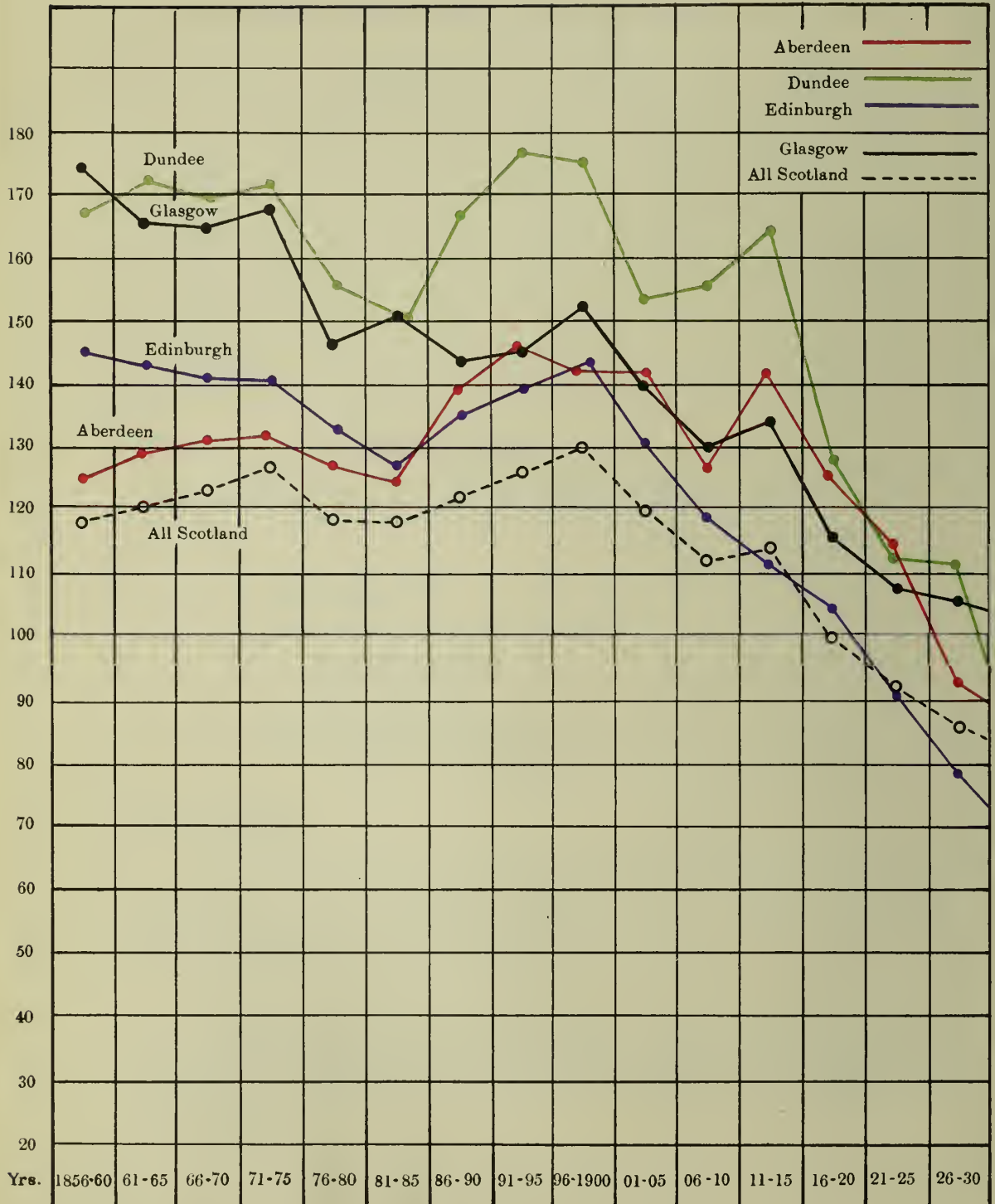
	Puerperal Fever 1949	Puerperal Pyrexia 1949
No of cases notified	46	13
No. of deaths	1	—
No. receiving Institutional Treatment in—		
City (Fever) Hospital	45	13
Other Institutions	1	—
No. retained at home	—	—
No. of cases following abortion	25	—
No. of deaths following abortion	—	—

Infant Mortality.

During 1949, there were 100 deaths among children under one year of age, as compared with an average of 172 deaths during the 1944-1948 quinquennium. The infant mortality rate, expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births, was 30 during 1949, as compared with 50 in the preceding quinquennium. *This rate of 30 is the lowest yet recorded.*

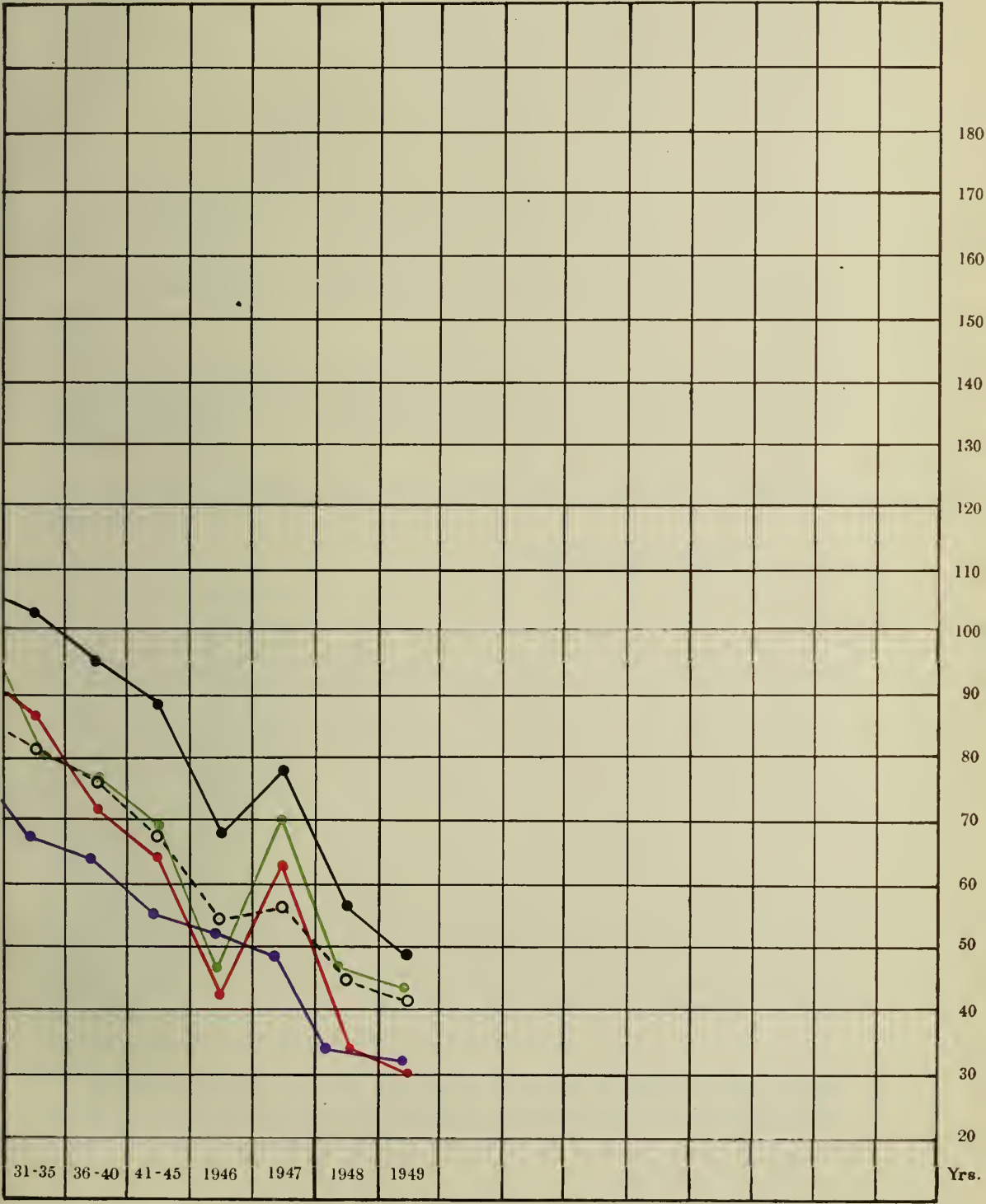
Comparison with other Cities.—The infant mortality rate throughout Scotland was 41 as compared with 45 in the previous year. This rate was much lower than any previous Scottish rate. The rate for Aberdeen was the lowest among the four principal cities in Scotland. In the previous year Edinburgh and Aberdeen had each a rate of 34.

Deaths under 1 year



-QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGES. 1856-1945.

per 1,000 Births.



The infant mortality rates for all Scotland and for the four principal cities are given below:—

	Year 1949	Year 1948
All Scotland . . .	41	45
Glasgow . . .	49	56
Edinburgh . . .	32	34
Dundee . . .	44	47
Aberdeen . . .	30	34

The accompanying chart shows the infant mortality rate in Aberdeen, as compared with the other three cities and with all Scotland since 1856.

Distribution of Infant Deaths according to Wards of City.—The infant mortality rate in the various wards of the City is shown in Table I at end of this section of Report.

Causes of Death.—Table II gives the actual number of deaths of children at various age-periods. In Table III, death-rates are substituted for the actual number of deaths.

The following analysis gives the death-rates from various causes during last three years:—

	Death Rates per 1,000 Live Births		
	1949	1948	1947
Prematurity	6	9	9
Atelectasis	4	2	6
Birth injuries	1	5	2
Congenital malformations	5	3	4
Diarrhoea and enteritis	3	5	22
Pneumonia and bronchitis	7	5	13
Common zymotic diseases	1	1	2
Tuberculosis	0·3	0	0·2
Overlying and other accidents	1	2	2
Other causes	2	2	4
	<u>30</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>64</u>

In 1947, the increased mortality of children under 1 year was due to the prevalence of gastro-enteritis. The rate increased from 9 in 1946 to 22 in 1947, while in 1948, the rate decreased to 5 and in 1949 to 3 deaths per 1,000 live births. The death-rate from pneumonia and bronchitis also showed a considerable reduction in 1948 as compared with 1947, the rates being 5 and 13 respectively. A slight increase, however, took place in 1949, the rate being 7.

Neo-Natal Deaths.—In 1949, the number of deaths of infants under 1 month was 54, as compared with 86 in the preceding quinquennium. The neo-natal death-

rate in 1949 was 16 per 1,000 live births, as compared with 23 for all Scotland. The neo-natal death-rate for Aberdeen is referred to in Table III.

Still-Birth Rate.—In 1949, there were 63 still-births. This constitutes a still-birth rate of 19 per 1,000 live and still-births. Corresponding data for Scotland and for the other cities are as follows:—

		Still-Birth Rate	
		1949	1948
All Scotland	. . .	27	29
Glasgow	. . .	30	32
Edinburgh	. . .	24	29
Dundee	. . .	28	29
Aberdeen	. . .	19	27

Aberdeen had the lowest still-birth rate in 1949.

Mortality in Pre-School Period (1-5 years).

The number of deaths in 1949 and in the previous quinquennium was as follows:—

		1949	Average 1944-1948
1 and under 2 years	. . .	11	13
2	„ 3 „ . . .	7	5
3	„ 4 „ . . .	4	4
4	„ 5 „ . . .	1	4
		—	—
		23	26
		==	==

In 1949 there were no deaths from infectious diseases in this age period. There were 4 deaths from pneumonia in 1949; the average number of deaths from pneumonia in the 1944-1948 quinquennium was also 4. Deaths from tuberculosis numbered 3—2 due to tuberculous meningitis and 1 to pulmonary tuberculosis. In the preceding quinquennium the average number of deaths was 4 which included 3 from tuberculous meningitis.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.

Ante-natal Clinics are held at three Welfare Centres in the City—Castle Terrace, Hilton and Torry. Medical supervision is provided for women for whom institutional confinement has been arranged; midwives advise all women who expect to be confined at home, and who have not placed themselves under the care of a general practitioner, to attend these clinics.

In addition to the specialist clinics conducted at the Aberdeen Maternity Hospital, Post-natal Clinics have been instituted at the Castle Terrace, Hilton and Torry Centres.

The number of women who attended the clinics during the year was 2,635 at Ante-natal and 1,272 at the Post-natal Clinics.

Attendances—19,368 at Ante-natal Clinic, and 1,272 at Post-natal Clinics.

Child Welfare Centres.

There are four Child Welfare Centres—Castlegate, Charlotte Street, Hilton and Torry. These are open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. with Health Visitors in attendance. To these centres mothers may come at any time for advice. Sessions are held for vaccination against smallpox, for immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough and for baby weighing. Special morning sessions are reserved for giving advice to mothers as to infant feeding. Medical examinations are carried out for the most part by appointment.

Ultra-violet light Clinics are held at Hilton and Charlotte Street Centres, and to these clinics are brought debilitated children for artificial sunlight treatment.

Weekly clinics are held at five other centres, viz.:—Old Aberdeen, Powis, Holburn Street, Gallowgate and Beechgrove. At Hayton, a twice-weekly clinic is conducted and at Ruthrieston a clinic is held on alternate weeks.

The extent of the work performed at the centres during 1949 is summarised hereunder:—

- (i) Number of clinics provided by the Corporation, as at end of year—11.
- (ii) Total number of children under 5 years of age who *first* attended at the clinics during the year—
 - (a) Under 1 year of age—2,103
 - (b) Over 1 year of age—573
- (iii) Total number of attendances made by children during the year—
 - (a) Under 1 year of age—22,010
 - (b) Over 1 year of age—6,035

Dental Care.

The importance of the dental care of expectant and nursing mothers and of pre-school children cannot be over-estimated. The following figures are interesting, but it cannot be stated that the dental attention to these members of the community is by any means adequate:—

	Mothers	Pre-School Children
(i) Number inspected by Dental Officers	31	539
(ii) Number requiring treatment	31	539
(iii) Number accepting treatment	26	495
(iv) Number actually treated by Dental Officers . .	26	495

Expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children are referred by medical officers attached to the Maternity and Child Welfare Department to the School Dental Clinic, North Silver Street, Aberdeen. The Chief Dental Officer sends for the patients with as little delay as possible and it is usual that the delay is a matter of only a few days.

Mother and Baby Home.

The Mother and Baby Home in the City is conducted by a voluntary association at Richmondhill House, King's Gate. There is accommodation for 10 expectant

mothers and 10 post-natal cases. There are also 12 cots. During the year under review 64 women were admitted to this Home.

Salvation Army.

Arrangements have been made whereby certain expectant mothers are sent by the Corporation to the Salvation Army Homes in Dundee and Glasgow. The women are admitted six weeks before the expected date of confinement and are retained in these Homes for a period of four months subsequent to confinement.

Day Nurseries.

There are four Day Nurseries provided by the Corporation. These have been approved for training purposes. Details as to site, accommodation and attendances are as follows:—

Name of Nursery	Number of approved places		Number of Children on register at end of year	Average daily attendances during year	Waiting Lists at end of year
	0—2 years	2—5 years			
Charlotte Street Nursery	30	30	62	49	185
Castle Terrace Nursery	10	20	32	26	243
Torry Nursery	15	25	40	32	120
Linkfield Nursery	10	20	30	24	83

Residential Nurseries.

Residential accommodation is provided in Thorngrove Home, Great Western Road, and in the nursery at No. 25, Westfield Terrace. Thorngrove Home has 30 places for children under the age of 2 years, and the Residential Nursery in Westfield Terrace accommodates 18 children from 2 to 5 years.

Care of Premature Babies.

The Babies' Nursery in the Maternity Hospital was opened in 1940, and, since that date, has performed a most successful function. It has given feeble premature infants the best chance of survival. In the nursery there are 30 cots for infants born before the normal date of gestation or born in difficult conditions in the wards of the hospital.

In 1949, 217 babies were admitted to the nursery of whom 199 were born in hospitals and 18 at home.

Births.

The registered births are detailed in the Statistical Commentary of this Report. The particulars regarding the births occurring in the City during 1949 are given in Section A II which deals with Midwifery.

The tables relating to births, still-births, and infant mortality are herewith submitted:—

	City.	Wood- side.	St. Machar.	St. Clement's	Grey- friars.	St. Nicholas.	Gilcom- ston.	Rose- mount.	Rubis- law.	Ruthie- ston.	Hol- burn.	Ferry- hill.	Torry.
1949 .	Infant Mortality Rate	30	20	36	50	40	33	29	19	40	20	26	32
Average 1944-48	do.	50	48	59	58	62	50	50	34	39	26	43	52
1949 .	Number of Births	3306	686	558	302	324	120	137	156	126	246	156	344
Average 1944-48	do.	3461	563	555	325	310	152	188	180	161	262	194	400
1949 .	Number of Deaths under 1 year.	100	14	20	15	13	4	4	3	5	5	4	11
Average 1944-48	do.	172	27	33	19	19	8	9	6	6	7	8	21
		(24)	(2)	(4)	(5)	(3)	(2)	(1)	(0.8)	(1)	(1)	(0.4)	(3)
1949 .	<i>Causes of Death—</i> <i>Infectious Diseases</i>	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Average 1944-48	do.	5	1	1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	—	0.2	0.2	1
		(1)	(0.4)	—	—	—	(0.2)	—	—	—	—	—	(0.2)
1949 .	Tuberculosis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average 1944-48	do.	1	0.4	0.2	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—
1949 .	Diseases of Early Infancy	56	9	9	6	6	3	3	1	4	3	3	8
Average 1944-48	do.	85	14	16	7	8	3	5	3	4	5	5	11
		(8)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(0.2)	(1)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(1)
1949 .	Pneumonia, Bron- chitis, etc.	23	3	7	3	5	1	—	1	—	1	—	1
Average 1944-48	do.	31	4	5	3	5	2	2	1	2	1	1	4
		(4)	—	(0.8)	(0.6)	(0.8)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	—	(1)
1949 .	Diarrhoea and Enteritis	10	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Average 1944-48	do.	38	6	8	6	5	2	2	1	0.2	0.6	1	4
		(8)	(1)	(0.6)	(2)	(1)	(0.6)	(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.4)	—	(0.2)
1949 .	Other Causes	8	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	1
Average 1944-48	do.	12	2	3	1	1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	1	1
		(3)	(0.2)	(1)	(0.4)	—	(0.2)	—	—	—	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.4)

1949. —Of above 100 deaths, 11 — 11 per cent.—occurred among illegitimate children. The numbers are denoted in brackets.

Average 1944-48. —Of above 172 deaths, 24 — 14 per cent. — do. do. do.

TABLE II.—CAUSES OF DEATH AMONG CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.
YEAR 1949.

CAUSES OF DEATH	AGE															
	FIRST YEAR								SECOND TO FIFTH YEARS							
	First Four Weeks				First Three Months				The Four Quarters				Total			
	0-1	2-3	4		0-1	2-3	4		0-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	0-3	4-6	7-9	10-12
	0-1	2-3	4		0-1	2-3	4		0-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	0-3	4-6	7-9	10-12
Chicken-pox	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ (a) Brain	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ (b) Abdomen	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ (c) Lungs	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ (d) Other Forms	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydrocephalus	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhea and Enteritis	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Digestive Diseases	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Heart	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Congenital Malformations	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prematurity	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burns and Scalds	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Overlying	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Accidents	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALL CAUSES	47	3	4		54	9	9		72	22	4	2	100	11	7	23
Average for preceding 5 years, 1944-48	66	7	4		86	17	17		101	33	13	6	172	13	5	26

* This column includes all deaths in preceding columns.

TABLE III.—ABERDEEN—BIRTHS, STILL-BIRTHS, INFANT MORTALITY.
YEARS 1939-1949.

YEAR.	No. of Live Births.	Live Births per 1,000 of Population.	Illegitimate Births, per cent. of Live Births.	No. of Still Births.	Still Births per 1,000 Total Births, incl. Still Births.	No. of Deaths of Infants under 1 Year.	No. of Deaths of Infants under 1 Month.	Neo-natal Deaths per cent. of Total Infant Deaths.	Death-rates from all Causes per 1,000 Live Births.				Death-rates among Infants under 1 Year of Age from Various Causes per 1,000 Live Births.											
									Total under one Year.	Under One Month (Neo-natal Rate).	One Month and under Six Months.	Six Months and under One Year.	Prematurity.	Abletclasis.	Birth Injuries.	Congenital Malformations.	Diarrhea and Enteritis.	Pneumonia and Bronchitis.	Common Zymotic Diseases.	Tuberculosis.	Overlaying and other accidents.	Other causes.		
1949 .	3306	17.5	5.7	63	19	100	54	54	30	16	12	2	6	4	1	5	3	3	7	1	0.3	1	2	
1948 .	3598	19.1	5.9	98	27	121	72	60	34	20	10	4	9	2	5	3	5	5	5	5	1	0	2	2
1947 .	4124	22.0	5.9	107	25	263	108	41	64	26	28	10	9	6	2	4	22	13	13	2	0.2	2	4	4
1946 .	3762	20.4	7.0	115	30	158	92	58	42	24	16	2	11	3	2	5	9	6	6	0	0.5	1	4	4
1945 .	2830	15.5	10.0	71	24	152	76	50	54	27	21	6	15	2	4	5	11	8	2	0.4	0.4	6	6	6
1944 .	2989	16.5	9.2	68	22	169	83	49	57	28	23	6	13	3	4	7	7	14	1	0.3	2	6	6	6
Average 1944-48	3461	18.7	7.6	92	26	173	86	50	50	25	20	5	12	3	3	5	11	9	1	0.2	1	5	5	5
1943 .	2876	16.0	8.9	96	32	195	111	57	68	39	24	5	21	2	5	5	11	11	2	0	1	10	10	10
1942 .	2904	16.1	8.5	91	30	194	104	54	67	36	22	9	23	2	2	6	11	10	4	1	0.3	8	8	8
1941 .	2907	16.2	7.5	96	32	224	128	57	77	44	25	8	21	3	5	8	9	15	2	0	1	13	13	13
1940 .	2804	15.6	6.3	115	39	241	120	50	86	43	27	16	23	3	4	5	9	22	5	0.4	0.4	14	14	14
1939 .	2977	16.6	6.3	111	36	177	102	58	59	34	18	7	18	3	4	5	5	13	0.3	1	1	9	9	9
Average 1939-43	2874	16.1	7.5	102	34	206	113	55	71	39	23	9	21	3	4	6	9	14	3	0.4	1	10	10	10

2.—MIDWIFERY (INCLUDING PROVISION OF ANALGESIA).

The Corporation's Domiciliary Midwifery Scheme under the Maternity Services (Scotland) Act, 1937, came into operation on 1st November, 1941. This scheme was modified when the National Health Service Act was introduced by the fact that the practitioners, instead of being employed and recompensed by the Corporation, are now paid through the Executive Council.

The Corporation's midwifery staff consists of a Supervisor of Midwives—who is also Superintending Nursing Officer—and eight whole-time midwives. To each municipal midwife a district of the City has been allocated. In addition, one central district is served by three midwives attached to the Aberdeen Maternity Hospital.

Births.

The particulars regarding the births, including still-births, which occurred in the City during 1949 are as follows:—

- (i) Total number of births *occurring in the area* during year—that is before correction for mother's residence:—Live births, 3,929; still-births, 91; total, 4,020.
- (ii) Total number of births in (i) occurring in institutions (including private maternity homes), 3,416.
- (iii) Total number of births in (i) occurring at home, 604.
- (iv) Number of births in (iii) classified to show nature of attendance at birth:—

	Cases dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947.			Other domiciliary cases			Total
	Doctor engaged and present at confinement	Doctor engaged and not present at confinement	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	Doctor engaged	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	Without doctor or midwife	
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority (including those engaged on a fee-per-case basis)	25	400	...	...	8	...	433
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Boards of Management	4	144	...	...	10	...	158
(d) Private practising midwives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(e) Totals.	29	544	...	†11	18	*2	604

† This figure represents cases dealt with by a Doctor and a Private Nurse.

* These babies were foundlings.

(v) Medical Aid under Section 22 (1) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915.—No. of cases in which medical aid was summoned during the year under Section 22 (1) of the Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915, by a Midwife:—

(a) For Domiciliary Cases—

(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide maternity medical services under the National Health Service	58
(ii) Others	0
	—
Total	58

(b) For cases in Institutions—0

(vi) Administration of Analgesics.

(a) No. of midwives in practice in the area qualified to administer analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives' Board for Scotland:—

(i) Domiciliary	8
(ii) In Institutions	37
	—
Total	45

(b) No. of domiciliary midwives who received their training during the year 0

(c) No. of sets of apparatus for the administration of analgesics in use at 31st December, 1949, by domiciliary midwives employed by the Authority, or employed by voluntary organisations in the Authority's area 2

(d) No. on order at 31st December, 1949 0

(e) No. of cases in which analgesics were administered by midwives in domiciliary practice during the year 156

(f) No. of cars in use by midwives at 31st December, 1949 1

3.—HEALTH VISITING.

Under Section 24 of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947, it is the duty of every local health authority to make provision in their area for the visiting of persons in their homes by visitors, to be called "health visitors," for the purpose of giving advice as to the care of young children, of persons suffering from illness, and of expectant or nursing mothers, and as to the measures necessary to promote health and to prevent the spread of infection.

In 1949, there were 33 health visitors in the employment of the Corporation in connection with maternity and the school health services. In addition, 4 health visitors were employed for the care and supervision of cases of tuberculosis, and one health visitor was reserved mainly for the visitation of cases suffering from infectious diseases.

In order to provide a thoroughly efficient health visiting service, the minimum number of health visitors required in this area would be 45, and the Corporation's aim is to achieve this figure as soon as possible.

In April, 1948, the Corporation inaugurated a training course for the Health Visitor's Certificate. The duration of the course is six months and a second course was also held extending from October, 1948, to March, 1949. In 1949, further courses were held commencing in April and October. The lecturers in these courses were medical members of the staff of the Health and Welfare Department, Professors and lecturers of Aberdeen University, and medical personnel employed by the North Eastern Regional Hospital Board and several others. It is gratifying to be able to report that all the candidates gained the Health Visitor's Certificate. These courses have proved most beneficial in the recruitment of Health Visitors. In order to supervise the theoretical and practical training of the student health visitors, the Corporation engaged a Health Visitor Sister Tutor.

Visitation by Health Visitors.

The work performed by the health visitors during the year is given hereunder:—

(a) Maternity and Child Welfare	First Visits	Total Visits
Expectant mothers	375	498
Infants	4,102	34,681
Children (1-5 years)	4,734	43,212
(b) Tuberculosis—		
Cases of tuberculosis	245	6,441
(c) School Health Service—		
Follow-up work	320	458
(d) Other cases, e.g., infectious diseases	—	1,641

4.—HOME NURSING.

The number of cases attended and the number of visits paid by the nurses employed by the Aberdeen District Nursing Association were as follows:—

(i) Number of cases attended by home nurses	3,572
(ii) Number of visits paid by nurses to these cases	77,640

5.—DOMESTIC HELP.

The work carried out by the 22 whole-time and 8 part-time domestic helps was—

Number of cases assisted—385.

Average period of assistance—14 days.

6.—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

Vaccination against smallpox ceased to be compulsory with the introduction of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act. Vaccination is now undertaken by the general practitioners and by the Corporation's Medical Officers at the Child Welfare Clinics. The following table gives the number of vaccinations reported to the Health and Welfare Department during the year.

PRIMARY VACCINATIONS.

Year of Birth	Typical Vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day	Accelerated (Vaccinoid) Reaction 5th-7th day	Greatest Reaction 2nd-3rd day	No Local Reaction	Total
1949	810	6	1	44	861
1948	618	9	...	26	653
1947	10	...	...	...	10
1946	1	...	...	...	1
1945	4	...	...	...	4
1944	6	...	...	...	6
1943	4	...	...	...	4
1942	3	...	...	...	3
1941	1	...	...	...	1
1940 or earlier	70	1	1	..	72
Totals	1,527	16	2	70	1,615

RE-VACCINATIONS.

Typical Vaccinia greatest at 7th-10th day.	Accelerated (Vaccinoid) Reaction 5th-7th day.	Greatest Reaction 2nd-3rd day.	No Local Reaction.	Total.
121	56	58	21	256

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

Under the Act, the Corporation is required to make arrangements for the immunisation against diphtheria of pre-school and school children in their area. In 1936, the Corporation authorised the re-introduction of a campaign in connection

with active immunisation of children of school and pre-school ages. This scheme is being continued to cover the requirements of the Act. Every endeavour is being made to secure that as many infants as possible are immunised, whether by their own doctors or at clinic sessions organised by the Corporation.

The accompanying table gives an analysis of the numbers reported to be immunised and re-immunised during 1949.

Of 2,880 children fully immunised during the year, 1,349 were immunised at Child Welfare Centres, 872 at schools, and the remaining 659 by general practitioners. With regard to re-immunisation or maintenance inoculations, 2,703 children received maintenance injections at schools and 152 were re-inoculated by general practitioners or at Child Welfare Centres.

A record of the immunisation campaign in connection with school children is given under the section dealing with the School Health Service.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough.

During the year 1949, 616 children were reported by general practitioners to have been immunised, the immunisation material being a combined prophylactic against diphtheria and whooping cough. The number of children immunised during the year by the Medical Officers attached to the Health and Welfare Department totalled 979.

YEAR OF BIRTH

	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934 or earlier	TOTAL
No. of Children fully Immunised (2 injections).																	
(a) By General Practitioners and at Child Welfare Clinics—																	
Half-year to 30th June . . .	88	554 715	277 143	58 73	23 17	17 17	6 2	1 2	1 2	2 5	1 ...	1 ...	...	...	...	1 2	942 1066
Half-year to 31st December . .	88	1269	420	131 [*]	40	34	8	3	3	7	1	1	...	...	...	3	2008
(b) At Schools—																	
Half-year to 30th June . . .	...	...	5	5	10	84	188	8	...	108	1	...	1	...	...	...	410
Half-year to 31st December . .	...	...	1	2	...	78	232	14	6	121	2	1	2	1	1	...	462
	...	1	6	7	10	162	420	22	6	229	3	1	3	1	1	...	872
Final Total of Children fully Im- munised.																	
By General Practitioners and at Child Welfare Clinics . . .	88	1269	420	131	40	34	8	3	3	7	1	1	...	...	...	3	2008
At Schools	...	1	6	7	10	162	420	22	6	229	3	1	3	1	1	...	872
	88	1270	426	138	50	196	428	25	9	236	4	2	3	1	1	3	2880
No. of Children who have received a third or maintenance injection.																	
(a) By General Practitioners and at Child Welfare Clinics—																	
Half-year to 30th June . . .	...	...	...	...	2	25	13	2	2	1	2	2	...	2	...	..	51
Half-year to 31st December . .	...	...	...	...	17	46	14	7	7	3	4	...	2	...	...	1	101
	...	...	...	...	19	71	27	9	9	4	6	2	2	2	...	1	152
(b) At Schools—																	
Half-year to 30th June . . .	...	...	...	...	1	383	722	25	39	1380	14	8	4	...	3	...	2579
Half-year to 31st December . .	...	...	...	...	...	18	27	1	3	72	...	2	1	...	...	...	124
	...	...	...	...	1	401	749	26	42	1452	14	10	5	...	3	...	2703
Final Total of Children who have received a maintenance injection.																	
By General Practitioners and at Child Welfare Clinics . . .	...	...	...	...	19	71	27	9	9	4	6	2	2	2	...	1	152
At Schools	...	...	...	...	1	401	749	26	42	1452	14	10	5	...	3	...	2703
	...	...	...	...	20	472	776	35	51	1456	20	12	7	2	3	1	2855

7.—PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Introduction.

The Tuberculosis Scheme embraces institutional provision and specialist services controlled by the North-Eastern Regional Hospital Board, and the general preventive aspects administered by the Local Authority, viz:—

- (a) Measures for controlling the spread of infection, and
- (b) Measures for the care of persons suffering from tuberculosis and for the after-care of persons who have so suffered.

In general terms, the curative side of tuberculosis is in the hands of the Regional Hospital Board and the domiciliary supervision in those of the Corporation.

In previous Annual Reports stress has been laid on the need for the thorough examination of contacts and on the value of the advice given to domiciliary patients by the tuberculosis health visitors who are four in number.

One of the features of the tuberculosis statistics for 1949 is the diminution in the number of notifications and of deaths from the disease. In 1949, there were 250 notifications as compared with 316 in 1948. Of the 250 cases notified, 222 suffered from respiratory tuberculosis and 28 from non-respiratory tuberculosis. The relatively high incidence of respiratory tuberculosis is due partly to the inclusion of cases of "primary" tuberculosis in children under 15 years of age; these number 52. Such cases were, in previous years, classified as non-respiratory tuberculosis. If the cases of primary tuberculosis are deducted from the respiratory list, it will be found that the actual number of notifications of the adult type of respiratory tuberculosis amounts to 198 as compared with 229 in 1948.

Attention must again be drawn to the death-rates from tuberculosis in the City of Aberdeen. *The death-rates both from respiratory and from non-respiratory tuberculosis in 1949 are the lowest ever recorded.* In fact, the death-rate from all forms of tuberculosis in Aberdeen is nearly half of that for all Scotland.

There are several contributory factors to the low death-rate in Aberdeen. In this area it is possible to give institutional treatment promptly, the average period between notification and admission to hospital being, on an average, under three weeks; the waiting list is consequently reduced to a minimum. Secondly, the use of new chemo-therapeutic agents, notably streptomycin, has saved several cases of generalised tuberculosis and tuberculous meningitis who otherwise would certainly have died. Then, again, there is in operation an increasingly successful range of surgical collapse methods in respiratory tuberculosis. Perhaps one of the most

important reasons for the decline is that Aberdeen Town Council have adopted the wise provision of granting, wherever possible, Council houses to cases suffering from "open" tuberculosis, so that a considerable degree of segregation may be effected.

Mortality.

There were 66 deaths from tuberculosis, 60 of these being due to respiratory tuberculosis and 6 to non-respiratory tuberculosis.

The deaths from tuberculosis represent 3·0 per cent. of the total deaths from all causes, or approximately one out of every 34 deaths.

The deaths from respiratory tuberculosis and from other forms of tuberculosis in 1949, in the preceding five years, and in 1938, the last full year of peace, were as follows:—

		Respiratory	Other	Total
1949		60	6	66
1948		62	8	70
1947		65	12	77
1946		71	12	83
1945		70	15	85
1944		77	33	110
Average—1944-1948 Quinquennium		69	16	85
1938		67	18	85

The deaths from respiratory tuberculosis and from non-respiratory tuberculosis for the years 1949, 1948 and 1938, arranged in age-groups, are given below:—

Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis—

	1949.	1948.	1938.
Under 1 year	1	—	—
1-5 years	1	—	1
5-15 years	1	—	—
15-25 years	6	12	14
25-35 years	12	7	16
35-45 years	16	13	10
45-55 years	9	10	13
55-65 years	9	11	6
65-75 years	5	7	7
Over 75 years	—	2	—
	60	62	67

Deaths from Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis—

	1949.	1948.	1938.
Under 1 year	—	—	1
1-5 years	2	1	3
5-15 years	—	2	5
15-25 years	—	1	3
25-35 years	1	1	2
35-45 years	1	1	—
45-55 years	—	—	1
55-65 years	1	2	1
65-75 years	1	—	1
Over 75 years	—	—	1
	6	8	18

The death-rates per 1,000 of population from tuberculosis in Scotland, and in the four large cities for the years 1949, 1948, and 1938, are given in the following table:—

	1949			1948			1938		
	Total	Resp.	Other	Total	Resp.	Other	Total	Resp.	Other
All Scotland .	0·67	0·60	0·08	0·76	0·66	0·10	0·69	0·52	0·17
Glasgow .	1·13	1·00	0·13	1·26	1·13	0·13	1·09	0·85	0·24
Edinburgh .	0·60	0·55	0·04	0·69	0·62	0·07	0·77	0·61	0·16
Dundee .	0·84	0·75	0·08	0·72	0·65	0·07	0·82	0·62	0·20
Aberdeen .	0·35	0·32	0·03	0·37	0·33	0·04	0·48	0·38	0·10

The accompanying chart shows the death-rates since 1856, together with a comparison between Aberdeen and all Scotland.

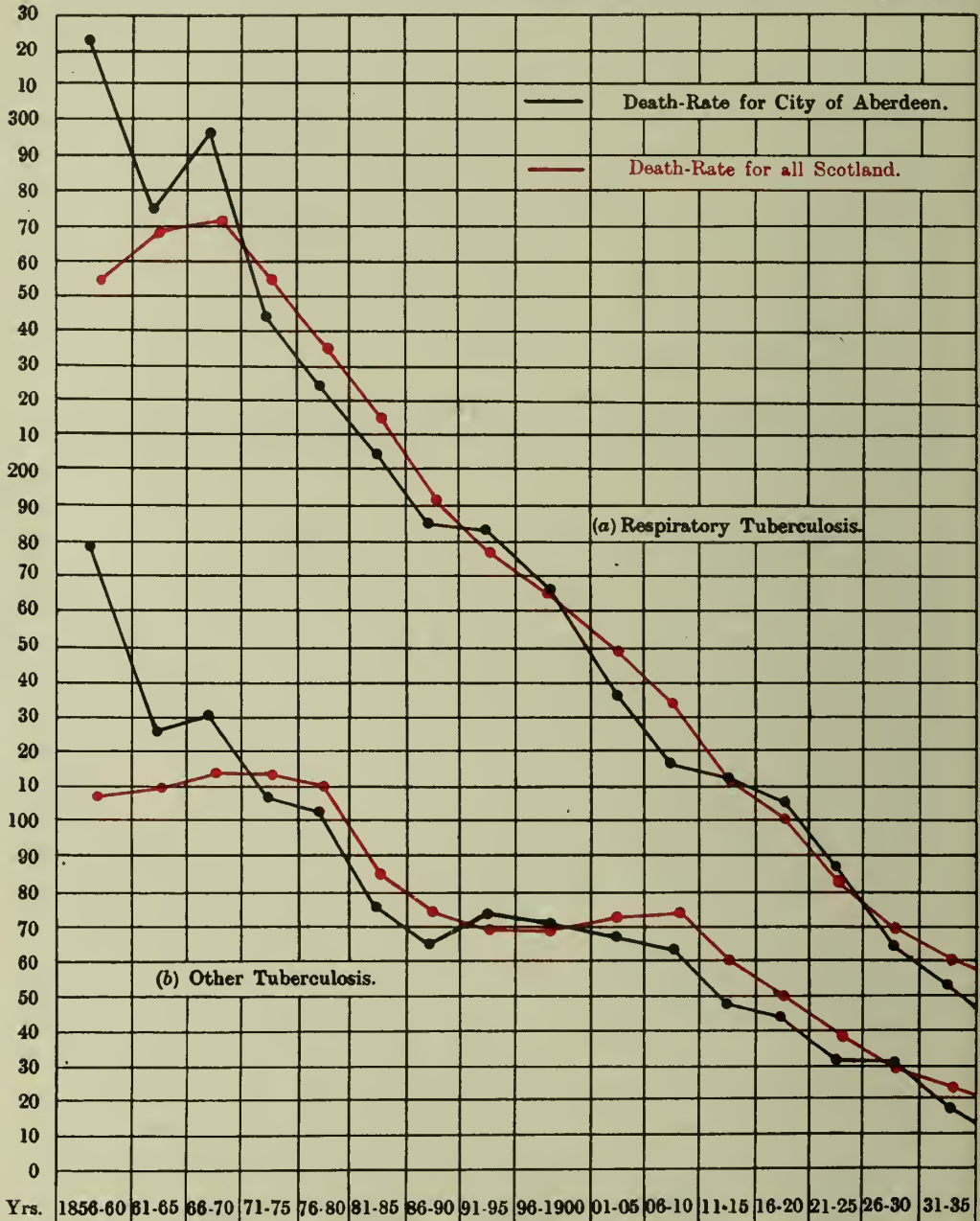
As regards the death-rate from respiratory tuberculosis, Aberdeen had a rate of 0·32 per 1,000 in 1949, as compared with a rate of 0·60 for all Scotland.

The death-rate from tuberculosis other than respiratory was 0·03 in Aberdeen in 1949, as against 0·08 for all Scotland.

A comparison with the death-rate at the beginning of the century shows a most remarkable decline in the tuberculosis mortality, and this is seen in the following table:—

	Estimated Population at mid year	Deaths from all causes	Deaths from Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis Death Rate per 100,000	Percentage of Tuberculosis deaths to all deaths
1900 .	150,906	2,866	346	229	12·1
1949 .	189,314	2,213	66	35	3·0

Deaths per 100,000 of Population. (Estimated)



(a) RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.

Abdn.	322	274	298	243	223	204	184	181	167	138	116	111	106	88	62	52
All Scot.	253	266	270	254	234	213	190	175	166	148	131	110	99	81	68	59

(b) OTHER TUBERCULOSIS.

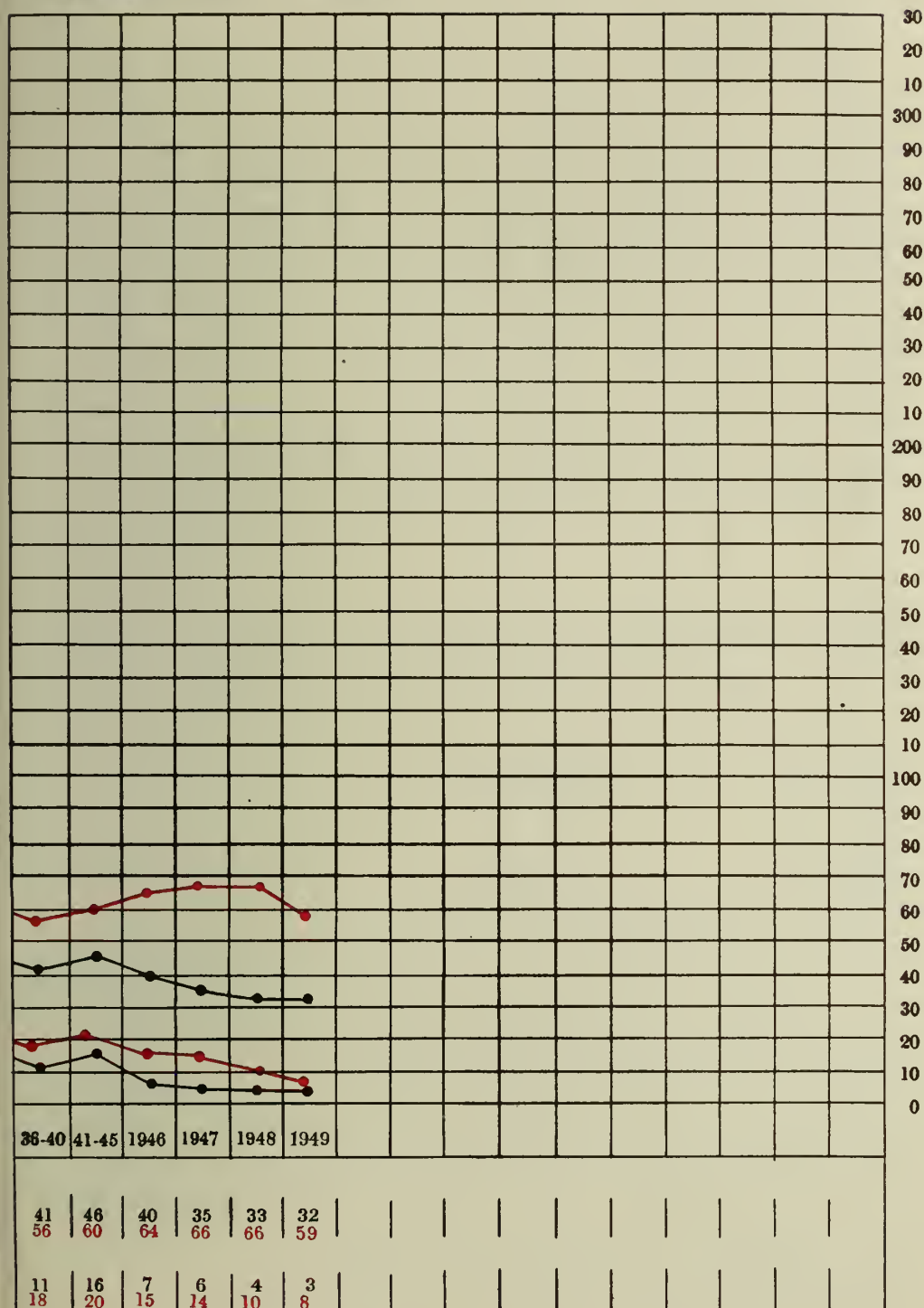
Abdn.	179	128	130	107	101	74	67	72	70	69	61	49	43	31	30	17
All Scot.	104	109	112	111	109	83	71	68	69	70	73	59	48	36	28	21

(Corrected for transferred deaths in 1904 and subsequent years.)

-QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS to 1945.

BOTH SEXES.

Civilian Mean Population, 1940-1946.)



Of the 60 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis, 40 were in males and 20 in females. These were apportioned to the various ten-year age periods as under:—

DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS IN 1949 IN AGE AND SEX GROUPS.

Sex	0-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 +	Total
Male . . .	—	1	1	5	12	7	9	5	40
Female . . .	2	—	5	7	4	2	—	—	20

Once again there is a considerable preponderance of deaths among males, particularly the middle-aged. One reason for this is the insidious character of respiratory tuberculosis in older men, coupled with their frequent reluctance to consult their doctors when they are feeling ill, this being due to the fear of losing their employment. This group constitutes the most dangerous reservoir of infection because they innocently spread tubercle germs amongst those with whom they live and work.

As the preceding table also shows, the other important group in whom tuberculosis takes its toll is women between the ages of 15 and 35. In them, however, the disease usually runs a more acute course. The illness is consequently more noticeable and is diagnosed within a shorter period of time.

Of the six deaths from non-respiratory tuberculosis, two were under 5 years of age. The sites of the body affected in these cases were:—brain membranes—3 cases; kidneys, spine, and joints—1 case each.

Notifications.

Table A gives the number of tuberculosis cases notified during 1949. These are divided into respiratory and non-respiratory, and arranged according to sex and age period.

TABLE A.—CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED IN 1949.

	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED AS SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS.										Cases removed to hospital.	Cases notified in a previous year and removed to hospital for the first time during 1949.
	AGE-GROUPS.											
	Under 1	1-5.	5-10.	10-15.	15-25.	25-35.	35-45.	45-65.	65 upwards.	TOTAL.		
RESPIRATORY.												
Males	—	14	6	6	27	12	21	32	7	125	107	4
Females	2	7	4	13	35	18	8	8	2	97	81	4
NON-RESPIRATORY.												
Males	—	1	—	4	1	1	—	1	1	9	8	—
Females	1	—	2	1	7	3	2	1	2	19	19	—
RESPIRATORY AND NON RESPIRATORY.												
Male and Female	3	22	12	24	70	34	31	42	12	250	215	8

The appended graph shows the relative morbidity and mortality from respiratory tuberculosis during the past few years. This graph gives the actual number of cases and deaths.

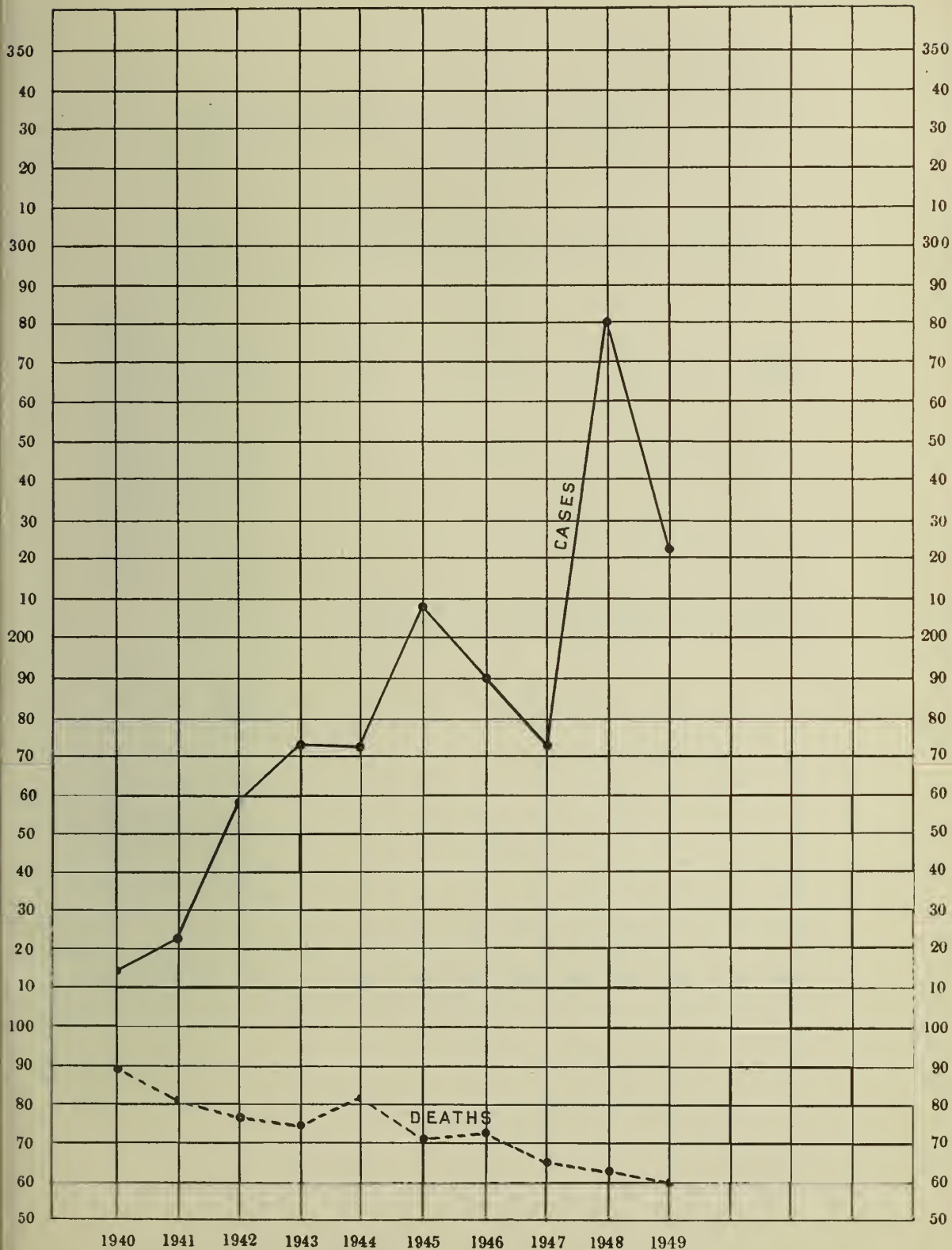
As regards the site of the disease, in the 28 cases notified as suffering from tuberculosis other than respiratory, 7 were suffering from abdominal tuberculosis, 7 from tuberculous meningitis, 3 from tuberculosis of bones and joints, including the spine, 2 from tuberculous glands, and 9 from generalised and other forms of tuberculosis, including lupus.

Of the 222 notified cases of respiratory tuberculosis, 221 were confirmed; and of the 28 non-respiratory cases, 25 were confirmed.

Table B shows the numbers of persons residing in Aberdeen who, at 31st December, 1949, were known to be suffering from tuberculosis, namely:—859 respiratory and 93 non-respiratory cases, a total of 952.

CITY OF ABERDEEN.

CASES AND DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS, 1940-1949



B.—NUMBER OF PERSONS RESIDING IN ABERDDEEN AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1949, WHO
WERE KNOWN TO BE SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

		NUMBER OF CASES IN AGE-GROUPS.									
		Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15	15 and under 25.	25 and under 35.	35 and under 45	45 and under 65.	65 and up- wards.	TOTAL.
RESPIRATORY.											
1. Sputum or other material examined and tubercle bacilli found	Males ...	—	10	8	7	85	91	97	69	10	380
	Females	—	10	5	11	113	85	42	26	2	294
2. Sputum or other material examined and tubercle bacilli never found	Males ...	—	2	3	4	45	16	10	14	2	96
	Females	—	1	5	10	38	18	4	6	—	82
3. Sputum or other material not examined ...	Males ...	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	5
	Females	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
TOTAL		—	23	23	33	284	213	153	116	14	859
NON-RESPIRATORY.											
1. Abdominal...	Males ...	—	—	1	5	4	1	—	—	—	11
	Females	—	—	—	—	4	3	2	—	—	9
2. Spine	Males ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	4
	Females	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	7
3. Bones and joints (exclusive of spine).....	Males ...	—	1	1	4	5	—	—	—	—	11
	Females	—	—	3	2	3	3	—	—	—	11
4. Superficial glands	Males ...	—	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	7
	Females	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	5
5. Lupus	Males ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
	Females	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3
6 Other parts or organs	Males ...	—	—	1	—	3	2	1	3	—	10
	Females	—	1	2	1	4	3	1	1	—	13
TOTAL		—	6	13	16	23	13	10	5	2	93
RESPIRATORY AND NON-RESPIRATORY TOTAL											
		—	29	36	49	312	226	163	121	16	952

Table C gives particulars of those who died during the year 1949, detailing the period which elapsed between notification and death and between discharge from institutions and death.

C.—NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO DIED FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN ABERDEEN, WITH PARTICULARS AS TO PERIOD ELAPSING BETWEEN NOTIFICATION AND DEATH AND BETWEEN DISCHARGE FROM AN INSTITUTION AND DEATH—YEAR 1949 : 1948.

	RESPIRATORY.		NON-RESPIRATORY.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Number of Persons who died from Tuberculosis	* 40 (36)	* 20 (26)	* 4 (3)	* 2 (5)
of whom—				
Not notified or notified only at or after death	1 (1)	1 (1)	— (1)	1 (1)
Notified less than 1 month before death	7 (10)	5 (2)	1 (—)	— (1)
" from 1 to 3 months	4 (4)	3 (2)	— (1)	— (1)
" " 3 to 6 " "	6 (2)	1 (3)	— (—)	— (1)
" " 6 to 12 " "	2 (3)	2 (3)	1 (1)	— (—)
" " 1 to 2 years " "	3 (—)	— (2)	— ()	— (1)
" over 2 years	17 (16)	8 (13)	2 (—)	1 (—)
TOTAL	40 (36)	20 (26)	4 (3)	2 (5)
Number who died within 28 days after discharge from an institution	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Number who died more than 28 days after discharge from an institution	11 (4)	2 (10)	1 (—)	— (—)

* 1948 Figures in brackets.

D.—NUMBER OF CASES WITH THEIR HOME RESIDENCE IN ABERDEEN WHO RECEIVED TREATMENT IN SANATORIA OR OTHER INSTITUTIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1949.

		NUMBER OF PATIENTS.				
		In Institutions on January 1	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in Institutions	In Institutions on December 31
RESPIRATORY.						
Adults . . .	{ Males	98	162	138	24	98
	{ Females	81	115	110	10	76
Children . . .	{ Males	5	24	20	1	8
	{ Females	9	21	23	1	6
NON-RESPIRATORY.						
Adults . . .	{ Males	3	5	7	—	1
	{ Females	2	17	14	4	5
Children . . .	{ Males	3	6	3	—	2
	{ Females	10	8	13	—	
Total . . .		211	358	328	40	201

8.—CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

General.

In 1949, the outstanding variations in the number of infectious cases brought to the notice of the Health and Welfare Department, as compared with the previous year, were as under:—

	1949.	1948.	Increase.	Decrease.
*Chickenpox	23	62	—	39
Dysentery	34	137	—	103
Scarlet Fever	275	252	23	—
*Measles	402	199	203	—
*Whooping Cough	58	194	—	136

* Voluntary notification.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

Of this disease, 9 cases were notified in 1949 and 1 of these died. In 1948 there were 5 cases, of whom 2 died. In 1949, the fatal case occurred in a child aged ten months.

Chickenpox.

During 1949, 23 cases of this disease were brought to the knowledge of the department. This disease is not at present compulsorily notifiable.

Continued Fever (Undulant).

In 1949, 4 cases of undulant fever were notified. Three of the cases received institutional treatment.

Diphtheria.

The number of confirmed cases of this disease in 1949 was 3, as compared with 4 in 1948. During the decennium 1939-1948, it is noted that the maximum number occurred in 1940, when 586 cases were notified. The record which was established in 1946 in connection with diphtheria mortality was maintained in the succeeding three years, it being gratifying to report that there were no deaths from diphtheria during these years. In 1940, there were 21 deaths from this disease.

Of the 3 cases in 1949, one occurred in a child of 3 years who had not been immunised; one in a child of 10 years who had been immunised seven years previously, and the third case occurred in a male adult—a seaman.

Of contacts examined, the bacteriological findings were positive in 3 cases.

The accompanying chart gives the attack incidence, the case mortality, and death-rate from 1882 to 1949.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Statistics of the work done during 1949 are given in Section A 6 of this Report.

Dysentery.

In 1949, there were 34 notifications of this disease, as compared with 137 in 1948, and an annual average of 192 in the decennium 1939-1948. No deaths occurred in 1949.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

No cases notified in 1949.

Erysipelas.

There were 48 cases of erysipelas in 1949, as compared with an annual average of 89 in the preceding decennium. There were no deaths in 1949.

Infective Jaundice.

During the year, there were 11 confirmed cases of this disease. Of these, 9 occurred among fishworkers. The other two cases were a fish and chip shop proprietor and a master joiner who carried out some work in connection with this shop. There was 1 death, a female fishworker.

Measles.

Compulsory notification of this disease in Aberdeen was discontinued in 1903. In 1949, 402 cases were reported by school welfare officers, teachers, and general practitioners. There was 1 death, a child aged eight months. During 1948, 199 cases were voluntarily notified and 1 death was reported.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

During 1949, only 1 case of this disease was notified. In the 1939-1948 decennium the annual average number of cases was 12.

Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal.

Of this disease, 10 cases were notified in 1949, as compared with 7 cases in the preceding year. In 1948, there were 3 deaths and in 1949, four.

Pneumonia, Acute Primary.

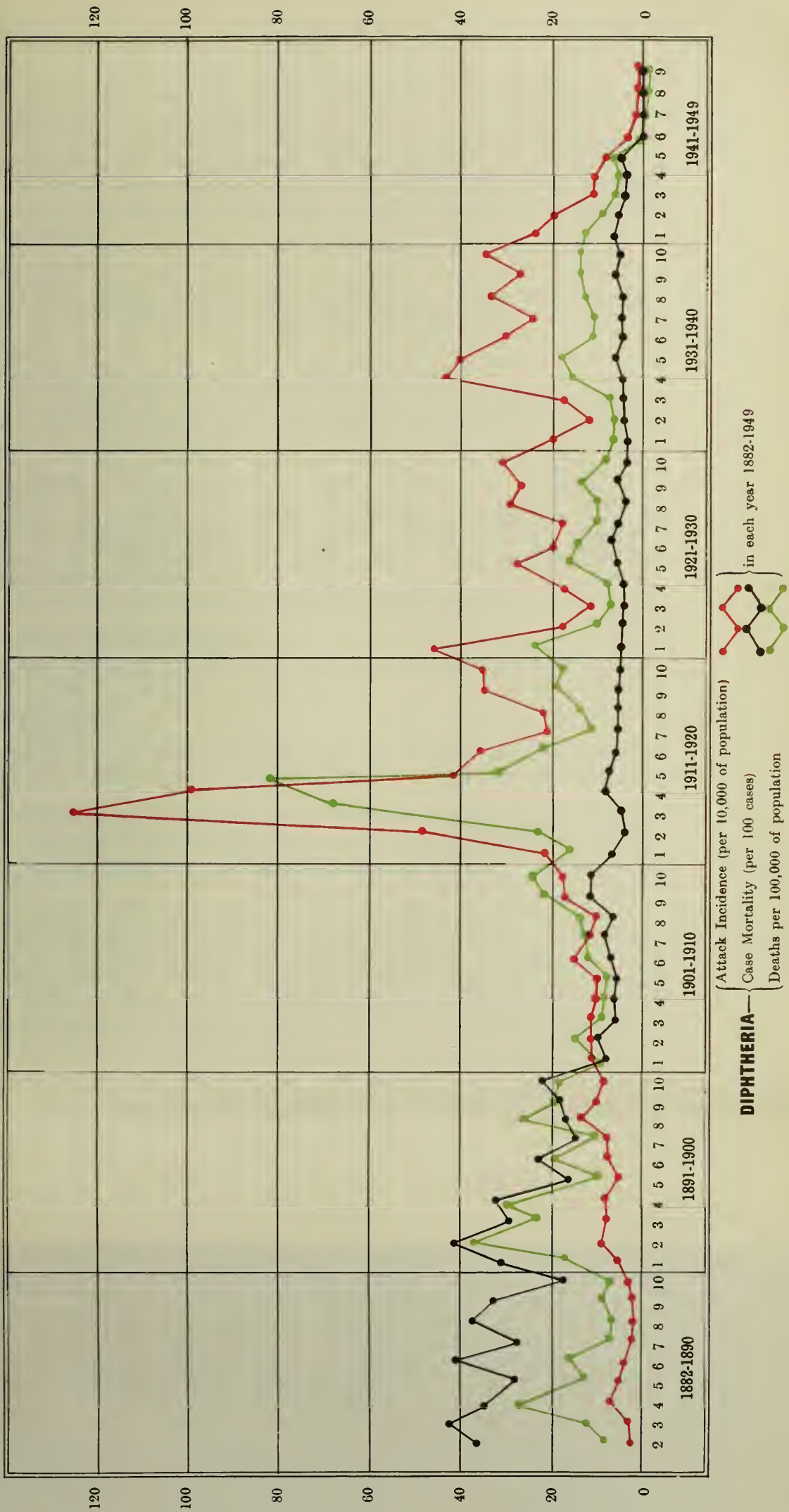
During 1949, 443 cases were notified. There were 41 deaths. During the preceding ten years the annual average number of cases was 406, the annual average number of deaths being 46. Of the 443 cases in 1949, 390 or 88 per cent. received institutional treatment.

Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis).

Three cases of this disease were notified. All the sufferers were under 5 years of age. None proved fatal. In the preceding year, 5 cases were notified and there were no deaths.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

During 1949, 59 cases of puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia were notified. Forty-six cases were confirmed as suffering from puerperal fever, and 1 death was



registered from this cause. The annual average number of cases and deaths in the preceding ten years was 33 and 2 respectively.

Thirteen cases were classified as cases of puerperal pyrexia. In the preceding ten years the annual average number of these cases was 28.

For further details regarding puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia reference should be made to the section of the Report dealing with the Care of Mothers and Young Children.

Scarlet Fever.

In 1949, 275 cases of scarlet fever were notified, as against an annual average of 263 in the decennium 1939-1948. There were no deaths in 1949.

Smallpox.

Aberdeen has remained free from smallpox since 1930.

An analysis of the vaccinations reported during 1949 as being carried out by general practitioners and at child welfare clinics is given in Section A 6 of this Report.

Tuberculosis.

There were notified in 1949, 250 cases of tuberculosis, as compared with 316 in 1948 and an annual average of 223 cases in the 1939-1948 decennium. Sixty-six deaths occurred in 1949, as against 70 in 1948 and an annual average of 93 in the above-mentioned decennium.

The incidence and mortality are analysed in detail in Section A 7.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.

Three cases of typhoid fever and 1 case of paratyphoid B fever were notified in 1949. None proved fatal.

Whooping Cough.

During 1949, 58 cases of whooping cough were voluntarily reported as against an average of 219 cases in the preceding decennium. No deaths occurred during 1949.

Whooping cough immunisation among infants and pre-school children is carried out at the various Child Welfare Centres and at home by general practitioners. During 1949, the number of children so immunised was 1,595.

The following tables deal with the various infectious diseases. Table I shows the seasonal variations in the prevalence of each infectious disease, whether compulsorily notifiable or not. In Table II are given the morbidity and mortality from infectious diseases, distributed according to age and the distribution of patients for purposes of treatment. In Table III. the cases and deaths are detailed for each of the years from 1939 to 1949:—

TABLE I.—PROGRESS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING
TWELVE MONTHS—YEAR, 1949.

Disease.	1949.												Whole Year.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Cases 2	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	2	9
	Deaths 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
*Chickenpox	Cases 1	—	1	1	2	1	6	4	6	—	—	1	23
	Deaths 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever (Undulant)	Cases 1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	4
	Deaths 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	Cases 1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
	Deaths 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	Cases 1	1	2	3	—	1	7	11	2	5	—	1	34
	Deaths 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	Cases 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Deaths 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	Cases 4	7	5	2	13	2	4	—	1	1	7	2	48
	Deaths 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice, Acute Infective	Cases 1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	1	3	2	11
	Deaths 1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malaria	Cases 3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	9
	Deaths 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Measles	Cases 30	67	144	64	58	26	7	2	1	1	2	—	402
	Deaths 1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Cases 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Plague	Cases 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Deaths 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Acute	Cases 66	45	73	41	37	41	26	22	14	24	30	24	443
Primary	Deaths 6	4	10	2	4	2	1	1	—	3	6	2	41
Pneumonia, Acute	Cases 1	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	10
Influenzal	Deaths 1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Poliomyelitis, Acute	Cases 1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
	Deaths 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	Cases 4	5	4	2	4	3	5	3	3	4	4	5	46
	Deaths 1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	Cases 1	1	2	1	—	1	2	1	1	2	1	—	13
Scarlet Fever	Cases 26	42	15	5	13	24	12	12	22	26	39	39	275
	Deaths 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	Cases 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Deaths 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	Cases 9	14	26	21	17	25	11	17	17	21	22	22	222
	Deaths 3	5	3	8	9	1	4	5	5	6	6	5	60
Tuberculosis, Non-respiratory	Cases 1	2	6	2	2	5	1	2	3	1	—	4	28
	Deaths 1	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	6
Typhoid Fever	Cases 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3
	Deaths 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid A.	Cases 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Deaths 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid B.	Cases 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	Deaths 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever	Cases 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Deaths 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Whooping Cough	Cases 4	4	5	2	5	3	1	5	4	3	115	7	58
	Deaths 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	Cases 152	192	290	149	152	134	84	81	78	92	130	112	1646
	Deaths 9	10	17	13	14	4	7	7	6	9	12	7	115
Influenza, excl. Influenzal Pneumonia	Cases 1	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
	Deaths 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Not compulsorily notifiable.

TABLE II.—MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1949.

DISEASE		NO. OF CASES AND DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGE-PERIODS								CASES RECEIVING INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT			Cases not receiving Institutional Treatment
		At all Ages	YEARS							City Fever Hospital	Woodend General Hospital	Other Institutions	
			Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	6 +				
Cerebro-spinal Fever	{ Cases	9	4	2	1	1	—	1	—	8	—	1	—
	{ Deaths	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
*Chicken Pox ...	{ Cases	23	4	10	7	1	1	—	—	21	—	—	2
	{ Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera ..	{ Cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever (undulant)	{ Cases	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	3	—	—	1
	{ Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	{ Cases	3	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
	{ Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	{ Cases	34	2	22	5	4	1	—	—	25	—	—	9
	{ Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica...	{ Cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	{ Cases	48	—	—	3	2	10	19	14	27	—	—	21
	{ Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Jaundice ...	{ Cases	11	—	—	—	3	5	3	—	9	—	—	2
	{ Deaths	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Malaria ..	{ Cases	9	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	5	—	—	4
	{ Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Measles	{ Cases	402	9	92	291	9	—	—	1	85	—	—	317
	{ Deaths	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	{ Cases	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	{ Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	{ Cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	{ Cases	10	—	—	—	—	2	5	3	—	1	3	6
	{ Deaths	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	1	3
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	{ Cases	443	49	82	65	29	72	83	63	217	131	42	53
	{ Deaths	41	9	2	—	—	4	8	18	11	20	2	8
Poliomyelitis, Acute	{ Cases	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
	{ Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	{ Cases	46	—	—	—	13	33	—	—	45	—	1	—
	{ Deaths	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	{ Cases	13	—	—	—	1	11	1	—	13	—	—	—
	{ Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever...	{ Cases	275	1	113	146	10	4	1	—	166	—	—	109
	{ Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Small-pox	{ Cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis Respiratory	{ Cases	222	2	21	29	62	59	40	9	99	64	25	34
	{ Deaths	60	1	1	1	6	28	18	5	16	20	8	16
Tuberculosis Non-respiratory	{ Cases	28	1	1	7	8	6	2	3	9	5	13	1
	{ Deaths	6	—	2	—	—	2	1	1	3	—	2	1
Typhoid Fever	{ Cases	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	—
	{ Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid A	{ Cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid B	{ Cases	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	{ Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever	{ Cases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{ Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Whooping Cough	{ Cases	58	4	13	41	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	43
	{ Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	{ Cases	1646	78	359	597	143	218	157	94	757	201	85	603
	{ Deaths	115	12	5	1	6	35	31	25	31	40	16	28

* Not compulsorily notifiable.

TABLE III.—MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING EACH YEAR FROM 1939 TO 1949.

Disease.		1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	ANNUAL VERAGE 1939 to 1948.
Cerebro-Spinal Fever . . .	Cases	9	5	12	28	25	8	16	20	51	94	4	26.3
	Deaths	1	2	2	0	3	0	8	3	5	14	1	3.8
*Chickenpox . . .	Cases	23	62	23	60	14	36	44	60	18	31	25	37.3
	Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Continued Fever (Undulant) . . .	Cases	4	1	3	4	1	1	1	9	2	0	0	2.2
	Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0.1
Diphtheria . . .	Cases	3	4	9	68	136	153	156	331	372	586	472	228.7
	Deaths	0	0	0	0	9	5	5	15	19	21	22	9.6
Dysentery . . .	Cases	34	137	13	100	331	83	335	396	248	198	83	192.4
	Deaths	0	1	0	0	3	5	6	10	8	5	2	4.0
Encephalitis Lethargica . . .	Cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0.4
	Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0.3
Erysipelas . . .	Cases	48	64	65	104	79	54	90	114	92	110	122	89.4
	Deaths	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	1.0
Infective Jaundice	Cases	11	10	6	6	4	4	6	10	17	13	23	9.9
	Deaths	1	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	3	1	1	1.1
Malaria . . .	Cases	9	4	9	23	0	0	1	1	0	4	0	4.2
	Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
*Measles . . .	Cases	402	199	527	500	887	245	501	528	136	1571	21	511.5
	Deaths	1	1	3	0	3	0	2	4	4	12	0	2.9
Ophth. Neonatorum	Cases	1	3	7	6	3	6	8	7	12	22	47	12.1
	Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Plague . . .	Cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
	Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Pneumonia, Acute	Cases	10	7	4	13	3	12	56	1	19	19	27	16.1
Influenzal . . .	Deaths	4	3	2	7	0	2	27	1	4	10	9	6.5
Pneumonia, Acute Primary . . .	Cases	443	444	404	379	317	424	447	374	423	475	343	406.0
	Deaths	41	42	53	38	34	40	50	46	41	68	51	46.3
Poliomyelitis, Acute	Cases	3	5	48	1	0	20	1	0	2	3	1	8.1
	Deaths	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0.8
Puerperal Fever	Cases	46	25	42	52	37	24	40	15	27	34	32	32.8
	Deaths	1	0	1	1	2	1	2	5	3	2	1	1.8
Puerperal Pyrexia	Cases	13	34	33	26	4	13	19	41	30	46	38	28.4
Scarlet Fever . . .	Cases	275	252	205	465	316	202	231	234	179	266	276	262.6
	Deaths	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0.4
Smallpox . . .	Cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
	Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Tuberculosis, Respiratory . . .	Cases	222	279	172	190	207	171	173	158	122	115	116	170.3
	Deaths	60	62	65	71	70	82	74	76	80	87	68	73.5
Tuberculosis, Non- Respiratory . . .	Cases	28	37	53	50	48	63	58	61	64	55	42	53.1
	Deaths	6	8	12	12	15	34	26	31	23	18	17	19.6
Typhoid and Para- typhoid Fevers	Cases	4	30	6	2	7	3	0	3	11	15	13	9.0
	Deaths	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.2
Typhus Fever . . .	Cases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
	Deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
*Whooping Cough	Cases	58	194	176	151	195	346	165	243	321	369	33	219.3
	Deaths	0	2	5	3	4	2	3	5	7	12	0	4.3
Influenza, excl. Influenzal Pneumonia . . .	Deaths	6	1	0	2	7	5	20	3	10	18	19	8.5

*Not computably notifiable.

9.—MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

The Corporation have no longer any responsibility for institutional accommodation, but on them devolve the ascertainment, the care and after-care of patients in their own homes.

The certification of insane persons is carried out by general practitioners, under arrangements with the Executive Council. Where a person certified as insane is placed under guardianship or boarded out, or liberated on probation from a Mental Hospital, the Regional Hospital Board meet the cost of his maintenance, but the Board have asked the Corporation to assist them meantime in the discharge of this function. In the case of mental defectives under guardianship, the responsibility for making arrangements for, and meeting the expenses of, guardianship continues to rest with the Education Committee where the children are between 5 and 16 years and are educable, and with the Health and Welfare Committee in all other cases. In carrying out the duties relating to mental illness and mental deficiency, the Medical Officer of Health and his medical staff have the assistance of the Professor of Mental Health, the Medical Superintendents of Kingseat Mental Hospital and of the Royal Mental Hospital, and the Medical Officer for Mental Health employed by the Regional Hospital Board.

In accordance with the Corporation's proposals for the Discharge of Functions relating to Mental Health Services, the Corporation have appointed an Authorised Officer whose duties are (1) to make arrangements for the detention of persons apparently of unsound mind who have no relatives or friends willing or able to take such action; (2) to ensure that adequate domestic arrangements have been made when it is proposed to discharge insane persons from mental hospitals; (3) on the instructions of the Medical Officer of Health, to take steps to remove, pending the presentation of a petition, a supposed defective who is neglected, cruelly treated, or without visible means of support, to a place of safety; and (4) to deal with certain types of mentally handicapped children.

Mentally handicapped children, of the ineducable type, are sent to certified institutions, such as Woodlands Home, Cults—an institution originally acquired by the Corporation—or placed under suitable guardianship if they require more attention than can be given in their own homes.

So far as training and occupation are concerned, the Corporation propose to establish within the City training and occupational centres for mentally ill and mentally handicapped persons who are undergoing domiciliary supervision. It is proposed that, at these centres, such work as cobbling, pottery, and leather work will be undertaken.

All cases released from institutions on licence or boarded out within the City are visited regularly either by the Authorised Officer or by one of the medical staff.

In 1938, the Corporation and the County Councils of Aberdeen and Kincardine decided to avail themselves of the services of the Department of

Mental Health of Aberdeen University. The Local Authorities had the services of the Professor of Mental Health and his psychiatric social worker and in return paid an appropriate sum to the University Authorities. The total number of City cases dealt with each year is approximately 550. In view of the difficulty of obtaining psychiatric social workers, the Corporation, by arrangement with the Regional Hospital Board, have obtained the services of social workers in the employment of the Department of Mental Health of Aberdeen University.

In 1944, a Child Guidance Clinic was established at the Royal Aberdeen Hospital for Sick Children. Arrangements have been made with the University of Aberdeen whereby the Corporation's Medical Officers may refer certain children resident within the City to this clinic, and during the year 122 such children were dealt with. Specialist medical services are provided free through the North-Eastern Regional Hospital Board.

10.—WORK UNDER NURSERIES AND CHILD-MINDERS REGULATION ACT.

The Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act, 1948, came into operation on 30th July, 1948. This Act empowers local health authorities to supervise (i) nurseries where children up to school leaving age are looked after for a day or for longer periods not exceeding six days, and (ii) persons who, for reward, undertake the care of children under the age of 5 years for similar periods.

At the end of 1949 only two applications for registration had been made to the Corporation.

B.—SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

The Report on the School Health Service for the year ended 31st July, 1949, is herewith submitted:—

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Number of Schools—

(a) Primary — Under Education Authority	31
(b) Junior Secondary Do. Do.	9
(c) Secondary Do. Do.	3
(d) Nursery Do. Do.	4
(e) (i) Special Schools	2
(ii) Special Classes in ordinary schools	—
(iii) Nursery Classes	6
(f) In receipt of grant from Education Authority and under Medical Inspection	2

Number of children on the registers (*i.e.*, for whole area—not individual schools) 28,551

Number of children in average attendance (*i.e.*, for whole area—not individual schools) 26,920

THE FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Preliminary Inspection of "Entrants."

A cursory examination of five-year-old children when they enter school revealed the following details:—

Total number inspected 2,193

Dirty heads—

Nits	113 or 5·1 per cent.
Vermin	11 or 0·5 per cent.
Squints	57 or 2·6 per cent.
Other diseases	46 or 2·1 per cent.
Number excluded for various infections	18 or 0·8 per cent.
Unsatisfactory footgear	4 or 0·2 per cent.
Unsatisfactory clothing	6 or 0·3 per cent.

Systematic Medical Examinations.

Details as to the number and percentage of individual children in each age-group suffering from particular defects are given in Table II at the end of the School Health Section of this Report.

A summary of the systematic medical examinations is herewith submitted:—

	Number Examined	Number found Defective	Per- centage
1. Clothing unsatisfactory	8 003	3	·04
2. Footgear unsatisfactory	"	12	·1
3. Cleanliness—			
(a) Head—			
Nits	"	54	·7
Vermin	"	3	·04
(b) Body—			
Dirty	"	10	·1
Vermin	"	—	—
4. Skin—			
(a) Head—			
Ringworm	"	—	—
Impetigo	"	27	·3
Other diseases	"	21	·3
(b) Body—			
Ringworm	"	6	·07
Impetigo	"	2	·02
Scabies	"	4	·05
Other diseases	"	295	3·7
5. Nutritional State—			
Slightly defective	"	30	·4
Bad	"	—	—
6. Mouth and teeth unhealthy	"	182	2·3
7. Naso-pharynx—			
(a) Nose—			
(i) Obstruction requiring observation	"	833	10·4
(ii) Obstruction requiring operative treat- ment	"	8	·1
(iii) Other conditions	"	27	·3
(b) Throat—			
(i) Tonsils requiring observation	"	1933	24·2
(ii) Tonsils requiring operative treat- ment	"	263	3·3
(c) Glands—			
(i) Requiring observation	"	128	1·6
(ii) Requiring operative treatment	"	—	—
8. Eyes—			
(a) External Diseases—			
Blepharitis	"	85	1·1
Conjunctivitis	"	9	·1
Corneal opacities	"	2	·02
Strabismus	"	402	5·0
Other diseases	"	70	·9
(b) Visual acuity with/without glasses—			
Fair	5,428	1021	18·8
Bad	"	99	1·8
Recommended for Refraction	"	437	8·1

	Number Examined	Number found Defective	Per- centage
9. Ears—			
(a) Diseases—			
Otorrhoea	8,003	63	·8
Other diseases	„	67	·8
(b) Defective hearing—			
Grade I	5,428	5	·09
Grade IIa	„	—	—
10. Speech—			
Defective articulation	8,003	26	·3
Stammering	„	19	·2
11. Mental and Nervous Conditions—			
(a) Backward	„	5	·06
(b) Dull	„	2	·02
(c) Mentally deficient (educable)	„	—	—
(d) Mentally deficient (ineducable)	„	—	—
(e) Highly nervous or unstable	„	11	·1
(f) Difficult in behaviour	„	1	·01
12. Circulatory System—			
(a) Organic heart disease—			
(i) Congenital	„	10	·1
(ii) Acquired	„	6	·07
(b) Functional conditions	„	45	·6
13. Lungs—			
Chronic bronchitis	„	2	·02
Suspected tuberculosis	„	29	·4
Other diseases	„	218	2·7
14. Deformities—			
(a) Congenital	„	26	·3
(b) Acquired (infantile paralysis)	„	18	·2
(c) Acquired (probably rickets)	„	77	1·0
(d) Acquired (other causes)	„	209	2·6
15. Infectious disease	„	1	·07
15. Other diseases or defects	„	1,025	12·8
17. Classification—			
Group I (2,788)	„	—	34·8
Group IIa	5,428	560	10·3
Group IIb	8,003	49	·6
Group IIc	5,428	25	·5
Group III	8,003	3,353	41·9
Group IVa	„	1,098	13·7
Group IVb	„	130	1·6
Number notified to parents as suffering from defects	„	1,104	13·8
Number under observation	„	3,855	48·2
Number of parents present at inspection (6,312)	„	—	78·9
Number wearing glasses	„	543	6·8

*HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

Boys.

	Age	Number Examined	Average Age	Average Height in Inches	Average Weight in Lbs
1948-49 . . .	5	960	53	42.4	42.4
Do. . . .	9	1,268	95	51.3	63.3
Do. . . .	13	1,321	135	58.8	91.4
Do. . . .	16	165	166	67.7	134.3

Girls.

	Age	Number Examined	Average Age	Average Height in Inches	Average Weight in Lbs
1948-49 . . .	5	900	53	42.4	41.1
Do. . . .	9	1,185	95	50.9	61.5
Do. . . .	13	1,266	135	59.6	96.5
Do. . . .	16	147	165	64.0	123.9

*For years 1928 onwards, see Table V. (pp. 46-47).

Medical Treatment.

A—MINOR AILMENTS.

(1) *Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, and Minor Injuries, &c.*

Cases occurring in schools while any of the medical or nursing staff are in the school are dealt with by them, but many cases are given First-aid treatment by the teaching staff, many of whom have First-aid training. Cases which require further treatment are referred to their own doctor, or, if of a serious nature, *e.g.*, fractures, to the Casualty Departments of the General Hospitals.

(2) *Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat.*

The attendances at the Ear, Nose, and Throat Clinic for the school year 1948-49 are as follows:—

Number of new cases	177
Number referred to hospital	48
Number referred to own doctor	5
Number treated at Clinic	66
Number discharged requiring no treatment	58
Total attendances at Clinic	2,893
Number discharged cured	103

About 85 per cent. of the new cases are cases of diseases of the ear alone. The vast majority of cases of enlarged tonsils and adenoids are not referred to the Ear, Nose, and Throat Clinic, but are referred to the family doctor in the first instance.

(3) *Diseases of the Eye, excluding defective vision.*

These cases continue to be referred, by arrangement, to the Eye Institution, 142, King Street, Aberdeen. The number of cases so referred was 52 of epidemic conjunctivitis, and 9 of severe blepharitis.

(4) *Diseases of the Skin.*

Ringworm (scalp)—

(a) X-ray treatment . . . 4

(b) Other treatment . . . 3

Ringworm (body) . . . 8

All cases of ringworm are referred, by arrangement, for treatment at the Skin Out-Patient Department, Aberdeen Royal Infirmary, Woolmanhill.

With regard to impetigo, 191 children were treated at the School Skin Clinic, Dispensary Buildings, Guestrow, Aberdeen, requiring 1,616 attendances.

With regard to scabies, these cases are usually referred for treatment to the Cleansing Station at the City (Fever) Hospital along with all contacts (adults as well as children). 82 families, of whom one or more school-child members of the family were found to be suffering with scabies, were so dealt with, involving a total of 197 adults, 176 school children, and 64 children under school-age.

There were two cases of body vermin.

B—DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

The work of the School Eye Clinic, Dispensary Buildings, Guestrow, Aberdeen, was carried on by Ophthalmic Surgeons on the staff of the Regional Hospital Board.

Number of cases examined:—Boys, 939; girls, 1,051. Total, 1,990

Spectacles were prescribed in all necessary cases.

Cases of pre-school children referred by the Maternity and Child Welfare Department numbered 56. They were mostly cases of hypermetropia with actual or apparent squint.

C—NOSE AND THROAT (OPERATIVE TREATMENT).

Cases which require operative treatment are referred by the School Aural Surgeon either to the Royal Aberdeen Hospital for Sick Children or to the City Hospital.

D—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS (SPECIALIST TREATMENT).

The Orthopædic Clinic, under the auspices of the Cripples' Welfare Association, was commenced in May, 1942, and is held in Charlotte Street Clinic at intervals of approximately one month, according to the number of cases to be examined. The Clinic is conducted by one of the Orthopædic Surgeons of Aberdeen Royal Infirmary, and special remedial exercises for suitable cases are arranged to take place at least once per week at the nearest Junior Secondary School. These classes are conducted by Specialist Physical Instructors.

During the year, 114 children were examined by the Orthopædic Surgeon, and of these, 20 were referred to one or other of the General Hospitals for further investigation and/or treatment in hospital; special remedial exercises were recommended for 24; and no action further than the slight raising of soles and heels of shoes in some cases was considered necessary in the case of 75 children.

Advantage of the Clinic has also been taken, by arrangement, by the parents of 89 children under school-age.

Dental Inspection and Treatment.

Number of children who were inspected by the Dental Officers:—

Age	Systematic Examinations
3	63
4	80
5	127
6	—
7	970
8	441
9	891
10	551
11	809
12	501
13	1,546
14	563
15	4
16	99
17	7
	6,652

Number of Dental Officers' visits to schools=78 sessions (half-days).

Of the 6,652 children seen in school, 4,798 were found to require treatment, and of these, 3,562 or 74·2 per cent. intimated acceptance of treatment; 102 intimated that their children were being privately treated. Refusals numbered 1,134, this being the number of unsigned cards returned at the time of the dental inspections. During the year, fifty to sixty per cent. of these cases ask for treatment but are then classified as emergency cases.

	Systematic Cases	Special and Emergency Cases
Number of children actually treated by the School Dental Officers	4,283	4,241
Number of attendances made by children for treatment	8,606	6,051
Fillings—		
(a) Permanent teeth	3,200	1,302
(b) Temporary teeth	390	341
Extractions—		
(a) Permanent teeth	654	1,572
(b) Temporary teeth	2,918	5,338
Anæsthetics—		
Number of administrations of a general anæsthetic for ex- tractions	1,311	3,439
Number of local anæsthetics	566	309
Other operations—		
(a) Permanent teeth	3,160	1,396
(b) Temporary teeth	901	79

Orthodontics—

Number of regulations	16 completed. 5 incomplete.
Part dentures	13
Crowns	2

The following work was carried out at the School Dental Clinic for Oakbank Industrial School:—

Number of boys inspected	584
Number of boys treated	88
Attendances for treatment	171
Extractions—	
(a) Permanent teeth	70
(b) Temporary teeth	6
Anæsthetics—	
General	53
Local	4
Fillings—	
(a) Permanent teeth	83
(b) Temporary teeth	—
Scalings	35
Dressings	16
Gum treatment	12

The following work was performed at the School Dental Clinic under the Mother and Child Welfare Scheme:—

	Mothers	Children
Number of cases treated	48	377
Number of visits required	69	466
Extractions	153	737
Anæsthetics—		
General	42	352
Local	3	—
Fillings	9	101

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Details relating to the arrangements made by the Corporation for carrying out diphtheria immunisation are given in Section A 6 of this Report, as also the statistics of the work done from 1st January to 31st December, 1949.

At the end of June, 1949, 24,435 children of school age were known to have been fully immunised against diphtheria, *i.e.*, 92·8 per cent. of the children attending Primary and Secondary Schools (including Robert Gordon's College). In addition, 275 or 1·0 per cent. of children of school age were known to have been partially immunised, (*i.e.*, to have received one inoculation), so that at least 93·8 per cent. of the children in the schools have some degree of protection against diphtheria. At the end of June, 1949, it has also to be recorded that 9,884 children had been re-inoculated at the schools.

Tables.

The following tables are submitted:—

Table I. Numbers of children examined in the several age-groups.

Table II. Return of number and percentage of individual children in each age-group suffering from particular defects.

Table III. Classification of children examined at systematic medical examinations.

Table IV. Return of all exceptional children of school age in the area.

Table V. Average heights and weights—Years 1928-1949.

TABLE I.

Total number of children examined at—

(a) Systematic examinations

Ordinary schools—

Entrants	2,575
Second age-group	2,474
Third age-group	2,625
Fourth age-group	—

Secondary schools—

Age-group	329
-------------------	-----

8,003

(b) Other examinations

Re-inspection by Medical Officers .	4,710
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Number of individual children inspected at systematic examinations who were notified to parents as requiring treatment (excluding uncleanliness and dental caries)—

Entrants	389
Second age-group . . .	385
Third age-group . . .	306
Fourth age-group . . .	—
Secondary age-group . .	24
	1,104

TABLE

SYSTEMATIC

Return of number and percentage of individual children

NATURE OF DEFECT.	Total Examined. All ages.	ENTRANTS.			
		Boys 1,337		Girls 1,238	
1. Clothing unsatisfactory	8,003	1	·07	—	—
2. Footgear unsatisfactory	„	3	·2	1	·08
3. Cleanliness—					
(a) Head: Nits	„	4	·3	12	1·0
Vermin	„	—	—	2	2
(b) Body: Dirty	„	—	—	3	·2
Vermin	„	—	—	—	—
4. Skin—					
(a) Head:					
Ringworm	„	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	„	5	·4	7	·6
Other Diseases	„	6	·4	1	·08
(b) Body:					
Ringworm	„	2	·1	1	·08
Impetigo	„	1	·07	—	—
Scabies	„	1	·07	—	—
Other Diseases	„	40	3·0	27	2·2
5. Nutritional state—					
Slightly defective	„	2	·1	—	—
Bad	„	—	—	—	—
6. Mouth and Teeth Unhealthy	„	18	1·3	23	1·9
7. Naso-Pharynx—					
(a) Nose:					
(i) Obstruction requiring observation	„	95	7·1	69	5·6
(ii) Obstruction requiring Operative Treatment	„	2	·1	—	—
(iii) Other Conditions	„	9	·7	7	·6
(b) Throat:					
(i) Tonsils requiring observation	„	498	37·2	505	40·8
(ii) Tonsils requiring Operative Treatment	„	96	7·2	91	7·4
(c) Glands:					
(i) Requiring observation	„	53	4·0	25	2·0
(ii) Requiring Operative Treatment	„	—	—	—	—
8. Eyes—					
(a) External Diseases:					
Blepharitis	„	12	·9	13	1·1
Conjunctivitis	„	2	·1	4	·3
Corneal Opacities	„	—	—	1	·08
Squint	„	122	9·1	130	10·5
Other Diseases	„	6	·4	11	·9
(b) Visual Acuity (Snellen):					
Defective—Fair	5,428	—	—	—	—
Bad	„	—	—	—	—
Recommended for Refraction	„	67	5·0	67	5·4
Number with Glasses	8,003	33	2·5	31	2·5
9. Ears—					
(a) Diseases:					
Otorrhoea	„	11	·8	9	·7
Other Diseases	„	13	1·0	12	1·0

II.

EXAMINATIONS.

in each age-group suffering from particular defects.

SECOND AGE-GROUP.				THIRD AGE-GROUP.				FOURTH AGE-GROUP.				ALL AGES.			
Boys 1,276		Girls 1,198		Boys 1,336		Girls 1,289		Boys 177		Girls 152		Boys 4,126		Girls 3,877	
2	·2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	·07	—	—
6	·5	1	·08	—	—	1	·08	—	—	—	—	9	·2	3	·08
11	·9	26	2·2	—	—	1	·08	—	—	—	—	15	·4	39	1·0
—	—	1	·08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	·0
2	·2	2	·2	2	·1	1	·08	—	—	—	—	4	·1	6	·2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	·8	5	·4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	·4	12	·3
7	·5	2	·2	1	·07	3	·2	1	·6	—	—	15	·4	6	·2
1	·08	2	·2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	·07	3	·08
—	—	1	·08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	·02	1	·05
1	·08	2	·2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	·05	2	·05
37	2·9	25	2·1	62	4·6	92	7·1	3	1·7	9	5·9	142	3·4	153	3·9
9	·7	17	1·4	1	·07	1	·08	—	—	—	—	12	·3	18	·5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	1·2	17	1·4	47	3·5	57	4·4	4	2·3	1	·7	84	2·0	98	2·5
110	8·6	97	8·1	241	18·0	205	15·9	1	·6	15	9·9	447	10·8	386	10·0
2	·2	1	·08	2	·1	1	·08	—	—	—	—	6	·1	2	·05
3	·2	4	·3	—	—	1	·08	2	1·1	1	·7	14	·3	13	·3
262	20·5	296	24·7	155	11·6	210	16·3	—	—	7	4·6	915	22·2	1,018	26·3
43	3·4	27	2·3	5	·4	1	·08	—	—	—	—	144	3·5	119	3·1
36	2·8	11	·9	3	·2	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	2·2	36	·9
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	1·3	17	1·4	15	1·1	10	·8	1	·6	1	·7	44	1·1	41	1·1
3	·2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	·1	4	·1
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	·08	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	·05
63	4·9	69	5·8	9	·7	5	·4	4	2·3	—	—	198	4·8	204	5·3
10	·8	13	1·1	12	·9	16	1·2	1	·6	1	·7	29	·7	41	1·1
242	19·0	231	19·3	222	16·6	271	21·0	24	13·6	31	20·4	488	17·5	533	20·2
14	1·1	28	2·3	28	2·1	26	2·0	2	1·1	1	·7	44	1·6	55	2·1
95	7·4	122	10·2	107	8·0	98	7·6	10	5·6	5	3·3	212	7·6	225	8·5
111	8·7	122	10·2	92	6·9	119	9·2	16	9·0	19	12·5	252	6·1	291	7·5
8	·6	6	·5	17	1·3	11	·9	1	·6	—	—	37	·9	26	·7
8	·6	7	·6	12	·9	14	1·1	—	—	1	·7	33	·8	34	·9

TABLE
SYSTEMATIC

Return of number and percentage of individual children

NATURE OF DEFECT.	Total exam- ined. All ages.	ENTRANTS.			
		Boys 1,337		Girls 1,238	
9. Ears—(Continued)—					
(b) Defective Hearing :					
Grade I	5,428	2	1	1	08
Grade IIA	"	—	—	—	—
Grade IIB	"	—	—	—	—
Grade III	"	—	—	—	—
10. Speech—					
Defective articulation	8,003	11	8	3	2
Stammering	"	1	07	2	2
11. Mental and Nervous Condition—					
(a) Backward	"	1	07	—	—
(b) Dull	"	—	—	—	—
(c) Mentally deficient (Educable)	"	—	—	—	—
(d) Mentally deficient (Ineducable)	"	—	—	—	—
(e) Highly nervous or unstable	"	2	1	1	08
(f) Difficult in behaviour	"	—	—	—	—
12. Circulatory System—					
(a) Organic heart disease :					
(i) Congenital	"	1	07	2	2
(ii) Acquired	"	—	—	—	—
(b) Functional conditions	"	10	7	5	4
13. Lungs—					
Chronic bronchitis	"	1	07	—	—
Suspected tuberculosis	"	4	3	9	7
Other diseases	"	50	37	40	32
14. Deformities—					
(a) Congenital	"	7	5	1	08
(b) Acquired (Infantile paralysis)	"	5	4	1	08
(c) Acquired (Probably rickets)	"	20	15	12	10
(d) Acquired (Other causes)	"	26	19	19	15
15. Infectious disease	"	4	3	—	—
16. Other diseases or defects	"	128	96	115	93
17. Classification :					
Group I	"	399	298	378	305
Group IIA	5,428	—	—	—	—
Group IIB	8,003	3	2	5	4
Group IIC	5,428	—	—	—	—
Group III	8,003	803	601	750	606
Group IVA	"	105	79	85	69
Group IVB	"	27	20	20	16
Number Notified to parents	"	195	146	194	157
Number under observation	"	716	536	646	522
Number of Parents present	"	1,253	937	1,185	957

II (Continued.)

EXAMINATIONS.

in each age-group suffering from particular defects.

SECOND AGE-GROUP.				THIRD AGE-GROUP.				FOURTH AGE-GROUP.				ALL AGES.			
Boys 1,276		Girls 1,198		Boys 1,336		Girls 1,289		Boys 177		Girls 152		Boys 4,126		Girls 3,877	
—	—	4	·3	1	·07	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	·04	4	·2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	·5	1	·08	3	·2	1	·08	—	—	—	—	21	·5	5	·1
6	·5	—	—	6	·4	3	·2	1	·6	—	—	14	·3	5	·1
2	·2	—	—	1	·07	1	·08	—	—	—	—	4	·1	1	·03
1	·08	1	·08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	·02	1	·03
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	·08	—	—	1	·07	3	·2	—	—	3	2·0	4	·1	7	·2
—	—	—	—	1	·07	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	·02	—	—
2	·2	1	·08	3	·2	1	·08	—	—	—	—	6	·1	4	·1
2	·2	1	·08	1	·07	2	·2	—	—	—	—	3	·07	3	·08
5	·4	6	·5	6	·4	8	·6	1	·6	4	2·6	22	·5	23	·6
1	·08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	·05	—	—
7	·5	6	·5	1	·07	2	·2	—	—	—	—	12	·3	17	·4
36	2·8	21	1·8	43	3·2	22	1·7	1	·6	5	3·3	130	3·2	88	2·3
3	·2	3	·3	9	·7	3	·2	—	—	—	—	19	·5	7	·2
2	·2	7	·6	2	·1	1	·08	—	—	—	—	9	·2	9	·2
23	1·8	16	1·3	5	·4	—	—	1	·6	—	—	49	1·2	28	·7
37	2·9	24	2·0	59	4·4	39	3·0	2	1·1	3	2·0	124	3·0	85	2·2
1	·08	—	—	1	·07	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	·1	—	—
156	12·2	147	12·3	161	12·1	280	21·7	4	2·3	34	22·4	449	10·9	576	14·9
446	35·0	398	33·2	548	41·0	429	33·3	127	71·8	63	41·4	1,520	36·8	1,268	32·7
129	10·1	124	10·4	127	9·5	132	10·2	24	13·6	24	15·8	280	10·0	280	10·6
5	·4	3	·3	16	1·2	17	1·3	—	—	—	—	24	·6	25	·6
1	·08	3	·3	11	·8	8	·6	2	1·1	—	—	14	·5	11	·4
511	40·0	492	41·1	385	28·8	373	28·9	19	10·7	20	13·2	1,718	41·6	1,635	42·2
160	12·5	154	12·9	226	16·9	321	24·9	4	2·3	43	28·3	495	12·0	603	15·6
24	1·9	24	2·0	23	1·7	9	·7	1	·6	2	1·3	75	1·8	55	1·4
199	15·6	186	15·5	165	12·4	141	10·9	15	8·5	9	5·9	574	13·9	530	13·7
549	43·0	532	44·4	611	45·7	701	54·4	21	11·9	79	52·0	1,897	46·0	1,958	50·5
1,074	84·2	1,065	88·9	749	56·1	901	69·9	43	24·3	42	27·6	3,119	75·6	3,193	82·4

TABLE III.
SYSTEMATIC MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

CLASSIFICATION	ENTRANTS		SECOND AGE-GROUP		THIRD AGE-GROUP		FOURTH AGE-GROUP		TOTAL	
	No. of Children	Percentage of the Children examined in this Group	No. of Children	Percentage of the Children examined in this Group	No. of Children	Percentage of the Children examined in this Group	No. of Children	Percentage of the Children examined in this Group	No. of Children	Percentage of the children examined at systematic examinations
I. Children free from defects	777	30.2	844	34.1	977	37.2	190	57.8	2,788	34.8
II. Children (otherwise free from defects) who suffer from—										
(a) Defective vision not worse than 6/12 in the better eye with or without glasses	—	—	253	10.2	259	9.9	48	14.6	560	7.0
(b) Conditions of the mouth and teeth requiring treatment	8	0.3	8	0.3	33	1.3	—	—	49	0.6
(c) Both (a) and (b)	—	—	4	0.2	19	0.7	2	0.6	25	0.3
Total	8	0.3	265	10.7	311	11.8	50	15.2	634	7.9
III. Children suffering from ailments (other than those mentioned in II.) from which complete recovery is anticipated within a few weeks	1,553	60.3	1,003	40.5	758	28.9	39	11.9	3,353	41.9
IV. Children suffering from (or suspected to be suffering from) defect less remediable than defects specified in II. or III., distinguishing cases—										
(a) Where complete cure or restoration of function (in the case of eye defect, full correction) is considered possible	190	7.4	314	12.7	547	20.8	47	14.3	1,098	13.7
(b) Where improvement only is considered possible, e.g., without complete restoration of function	47	1.8	48	1.9	32	1.2	3	0.9	130	1.6
Total	237	9.2	362	14.6	579	22.1	50	15.2	1,228	15.3
Total number of children examined	2,575	100%	2,474	100%	2,625	100%	329	100%	8,003	100%

TABLE IV.

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE IN THE AREA.

DISABILITY	At Ordinary Schools	At Special Schools or Classes	At no School or Institution	TOTAL
1. Blind	--	1	—	1
2. Partially sighted—				
(a) Refractive errors in which the curriculum of an ordinary school would adversely affect the eye condition	—	10	—	10
(b) Other conditions of the eye, <i>e.g.</i> , cataract, ulceration, &c., which render the child unable to read ordinary school books or to see well enough to be taught in an ordinary school	—	2	—	2
3. Deaf—				
Grade I	33	—	—	33
Grade II _A	3	—	—	3
Grade II _B	2	12	—	14
Grade III	—	49	—	49
4. Defective Speech—				
(a) Defects of articulation requiring special educational measures	299	—	—	299
(b) Stammering requiring special educational measures .	119	4	—	123
5. Mentally defective children (between 5 and 16 years)—				
(a) Educable (I.Q. approx. 50-70)	—	230	—	230
(b) Ineducable (I.Q. generally less than 50)	—	2	28	30
6. Epilepsy—				
(a) Mild and occasional	15	9	—	24
(b) Severe (suitable for care in a residential school) .	—	5	—	5
7. Physically defective children (between 5 and 16 years)—				
(a) Non-pulmonary tuberculosis (excluding cervical glands)	12	3	7	22
(b) General orthopaedic conditions	249	14	—	263
(c) Organic Heart Disease	64	3	—	67
(d) Other causes of ill-health	—	6	—	6
8. Multiple defects—				
(a) Mentally defective and deaf	—	2	—	2
(b) Physically defective and mentally defective	—	4	—	4
(c) Mentally defective (ineducable) and blind	—	—	2	2

TABLE V.—HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS, 1928-1949.

Boys.

Year	GROUP I.—5 YEARS			GROUP II.—9 YEARS			GROUP III.—13 YEARS			GROUP IV.—16 YEARS		
	Average Age	Average Height in Inches	Average Weight in Lbs.	Average Age	Average Height in Inches	Average Weight in Lbs.	Average Age	Average Height in Inches	Average Weight in Lbs.	Average Age	Average Height in Inches	Average Weight in Lbs.
1928-29	Yrs. Mths. 5 3	41.4	40.3	Yrs. Mths. ...	...	...	Yrs. Mths. ...	...	...	Yrs. Mths. 16 3	65.8	125.3
1929-30	5 3	41.4	40.0	...	...	...	13 2	57.1	83.3	16 3	66.3	127.5
1930-31	5 3	41.5	40.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 3	66.2	127.0
1931-32	5 3	41.5	40.1	9 0	49.7	58.7	...	...	...	16 1	65.6	127.3
1932-33	5 3	41.6	40.1	9 0	49.6	58.1	...	...	...	16 1	66.2	128.4
1933-34	5 3	41.5	40.3	9 0	49.7	58.6	...	...	...	16 0	65.7	123.9
1934-35	5 3	41.6	40.2	9 0	49.7	58.0	...	...	...	16 1	66.4	128.7
1935-36	5 3	41.9	40.4	9 0	49.9	58.6	...	...	...	16 0	66.2	125.1
1936-37	5 3	41.8	40.4	9 0	50.0	58.8	...	...	...	16 0	65.4	126.7
1937-38	5 3	41.8	40.7	9 0	50.3	59.6	...	...	...	16 0	66.7	129.6
1938-39	5 3	42.0	41.0	9 6	51.3	60.9	13 6	58.6	90.9	16 5	67.7	135.0
1939-40	5 4	42.3	41.6	9 6	50.9	61.3	13 6	58.5	89.8	16 6	67.0	134.1
1940-41	5 3	41.9	41.3	9 4	50.7	60.8	13 5	58.4	88.2	16 4	67.1	132.0
1941-42	5 4	42.0	41.4	9 4	50.8	61.1	13 4	58.3	88.3	16 5	67.4	133.2
1942-43	5 3	42.0	41.2	9 4	50.8	60.8	13 4	58.5	88.8	16 5	67.5	134.0
1943-44	5 3	42.0	41.8	9 5	50.9	62.0	13 5	58.6	89.4	16 7	67.4	134.7
1944-45	5 3	42.2	42.0	9 4	51.0	61.8	13 4	58.4	89.4	16 4	67.5	133.5
1945-46	5 3	42.4	42.1	9 5	51.0	62.2	13 5	58.7	90.1	16 6	67.5	134.3
1946-47	5 2	42.3	41.7	9 2	51.1	62.0	13 5	58.7	90.4	16 6	67.6	130.0
1947-48	5 2	42.3	41.8	9 5	51.1	62.4	13 4	58.7	90.6	16 6	67.5	134.5
1948-49	5 3	42.4	42.4	9 5	51.3	63.3	13 5	58.8	91.4	16 6	67.7	134.

Year	GROUP I.—5 YEARS				GROUP II.—9 YEARS				GROUP III.—13 YEARS				GROUP IV.—16 YEARS			
	Average Age		Average Height in Inches		Average Age		Average Height in Inches		Average Age		Average Height in Inches		Average Age		Average Height in Inches	
	Yrs.	Mths.	Yrs.	Mths.	Yrs.	Mths.	Yrs.	Mths.	Yrs.	Mths.	Yrs.	Mths.	Yrs.	Mths.	Yrs.	Mths.
1928-29	5	3	41.0	38.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	3	62.5	114.7
1929-30	5	3	41.1	38.5	...	...	...	...	13	3	58.0	85.9	16	3	62.6	115.8
1930-31	5	3	41.2	38.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	3	62.7	114.4
1931-32	5	3	41.0	38.3	9	0	49.1	55.4	...	...	...	...	16	1	62.3	116.1
1932-33	5	3	41.2	38.5	9	1	49.2	55.9	...	...	...	...	16	1	63.0	119.0
1933-34	5	3	41.2	38.8	9	0	49.7	56.6	...	...	...	...	16	1	62.7	115.4
1934-35	5	3	41.4	38.9	9	0	49.6	55.9	...	...	...	...	16	0	63.1	118.8
1935-36	5	3	41.3	38.5	9	0	49.6	55.9	...	...	...	...	16	0	63.6	118.8
1936-37	5	3	41.4	38.7	9	0	49.6	56.1	...	...	...	...	16	0	63.1	119.2
1937-38	5	3	41.7	39.1	9	0	50.1	56.8	...	...	...	...	16	0	63.8	120.7
1938-39	5	3	41.7	39.3	9	7	51.1	60.5	13	6	59.6	94.4	16	4	63.6	120.2
1939-40	5	4	41.9	40.0	9	6	50.4	59.3	13	5	58.9	92.7	...	...	...	...
1940-41	5	3	41.7	39.7	9	4	50.2	58.5	13	5	59.0	91.6	16	6	63.6	120.5
1941-42	5	3	41.6	39.8	9	4	50.3	58.6	13	4	58.8	92.0	16	5	64.0	122.3
1942-43	5	3	41.8	40.0	9	4	50.4	58.2	13	4	59.3	92.2	16	6	63.9	120.6
1943-44	5	3	41.6	39.9	9	5	50.4	59.4	13	5	59.3	93.4	16	7	64.4	124.8
1944-45	5	3	41.9	40.1	9	5	50.3	60.5	13	5	59.3	93.4	16	6	63.6	123.8
1945-46	5	3	41.7	40.3	9	6	50.6	60.4	13	5	59.4	94.9	16	6	63.1	121.7
1946-47	5	2	42.7	40.2	9	5	50.7	60.3	13	4	59.3	92.6	16	6	64.2	124.2
1947-48	5	2	42.0	41.2	9	5	50.8	60.6	13	5	59.4	94.8	16	5	63.8	123.2
1948-49	5	3	42.4	41.1	9	5	50.9	61.5	13	5	59.6	96.5	16	5	64.0	123.9

C.—PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.

Medical Inspection of Shipping.

Under the Port Sanitary Regulations of 1933 and 1945, in relation to vessels arriving from foreign ports, the usual Declarations of Health were received.

Two seamen—one suffering from diphtheria and the other from measles—were treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Urquhart Road, Aberdeen, and eight suspected cases of ordinary infectious disease were also admitted. Three cases suffering from scabies received out-patient treatment at the Hospital.

The work carried out by the Sanitary Staff in accordance with the Council's Scheme of Port Sanitary Administration is given in the Annual Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

D.—FOOD SUPPLY.

(1) *Milk.*

The administration of the Acts, Orders, and Bye-laws relating to milk is dealt with in detail in the 1949 Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

(2) *Ice-Cream.*

The administration of the Ice-Cream (Scotland) Regulations, 1948, is dealt with in the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

(3) *Meat and other Foods.*

Of the four private slaughter-houses licensed within the Burgh, two belong to the Flesher Incorporation. The only slaughter-house in operation during 1949 was Hutcheon Street Slaughter-house which belongs to the above-mentioned Incorporation.

The following is a summary of the animals slaughtered and the results of the inspection of the carcasses:—

Class of Animal.	Total Slaughtered.	Carcases Totally Condemned.	Carcases Partially Condemned.	Weight (in lbs.) of Condemned Meat and Offal.
Cattle . . .	38,258	621	453	422,375
Sheep . . .	121,413	185	125	23,456
Pigs . . .	193	30	27	5,602
Calves . . .	2,809	79	5	5,022
	162,673	915	610	456,455

In addition, 598 lots of organs or offal were condemned, weighing 188,898 lbs. so that the total weight of condemned meat and offal amounted to 645,353 lbs.

Slaughter of Animals (Scotland) Act, 1928.—There were three prosecutions during the year and fines were imposed in each case.

During the year, 54 licences were issued for the use of the mechanically-operated instrument.

Diseases of Animals Acts.—The routine work necessary under the various Acts and Orders was duly carried out.

During 1949 no outbreaks of contagious diseases occurred.

E.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) *National Assistance Act, 1948.*

Under the provisions of this Act, it is incumbent on Local Authorities to provide small establishments for the accommodation of aged and infirm persons within their area. At the end of the year under review no such buildings had been provided by the Corporation, the aged and infirm being accommodated in Woodend Home. A voluntary organisation, however, the Aberdeen Old People's Welfare Council, had acquired three large houses in the City for the reception of aged persons.

An agreement was also entered into with the Church of Scotland Committee on Social Service for the reception of aged persons from the City.

By arrangement with the North-Eastern Regional Hospital Board, the medical supervision of Woodend Home is carried out by one of the resident medical officers on the staff of the adjacent institution—Woodend Hospital. It may be pointed out that each person resident in Woodend Home has the right to call in his own family doctor to attend him, but, on no occasion during the year, was such a request received.

Registration and Inspection of Disabled or Old Persons' Homes.

The registration and inspection of Homes for disabled and old persons came into operation through the National Assistance (Registration of Homes) (Scotland) Regulations, 1949. The actual date on which the Regulations came into effect was 1st November, and during the remainder of the year no applications were received by the Local Authority.

Removals.

One important Section of the National Assistance Act is that which gives power to Local Authorities to remove to suitable premises any person suffering from grave chronic disease or any person who is aged and infirm and is living in insanitary conditions, provided, always, that such persons are unable to look after themselves and cannot get anyone to look after them efficiently. Two cases came within this category, but, through suasion, they went voluntarily to an appropriate institution thus avoiding the necessity of application being made to the Sheriff for their compulsory removal.

Care of Property.

During the year under review the Welfare Section of the Health and Welfare Department had to provide the care and protection of property in 220 cases where the owners were admitted to hospital. This action has always a very salutary effect on the patients who, when absent from home, are freed from the fear that their goods and chattels may be destroyed during their absence.

Burials or Cremations.

Forty-six burials were carried out by the Corporation in respect of deceased persons who had no near relatives willing or able to bury them. In several cases,

where the death grant was applicable, financial recovery was obtained from the Ministry of National Insurance.

Welfare Services.

The number of Blind Persons appearing on the Register of the Blind as at 31st December, 1949, was 315. The numbers, according to different age groups, are found in the sub-joined table:—

0-2		3-4		5-15		16-17		18-29		30-39		40-49		50-69		70+		TOTAL		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	11	4	15	11	17	28	60	59	43	63	150	165	315

During 1949 there were examined for the first time 32 persons, 18 at the Regional Blind Persons Clinic and 14 at home. In addition, 14 persons underwent re-examination. The total number of persons examined was 46, as compared with 44 in the preceding year.

Of the 32 applicants examined for the first time, 30 or 94 per cent. were certified blind within the meaning of the Blind Persons Act.

As regards the employment of Blind Persons of 16 years and upwards, the numbers employed as at 31st December, 1949, were as under:—

In Institutions for the Blind—

	Males.	Females.
Undergoing industrial training	10	2
Undergoing secondary or professional education	0	0
In workshops	35	10
Outwith Institutions for the Blind	*11	2

*Including 6 home workers.

(2) Work done under the Nursing Homes Registration (Scotland) Act.

Under the above Act no applications were made during the year.

(3) Health Education.

The Scottish Council for Health Education was inaugurated in 1943. This Council assumed the functions previously performed by the British Social Hygiene Council which focussed its activities chiefly on the prevention of venereal disease. The Scottish Council, however, has assumed a much wider sphere, dealing, as it does, with the prevention of all diseases and the methods whereby health may be secured and maintained. The Council has been in operation for fully six years, and during that period has performed exceptionally good work.

There are two medical advisers employed by the Scottish Council, the senior medical adviser being employed part-time and the junior adviser whole-time. These medical officers give lectures on a variety of subjects—their lectures being usually illustrated by interesting films dealing with such subjects as tuberculosis, infectious diseases, personal hygiene, nutrition, and child health. The usual procedure is that, after the films are shown, the medical adviser delivers a short lecture and

finally invites the audience to submit written questions which often prove to be very informative as they tend to bring out points and difficulties that may not have occurred to the speaker.

The main aim of the Council is to educate the public in the prevention of disease. In these days far too much stress is laid on the treatment of disease.

During 1949 three lectures were delivered in the Odeon Theatre, Aberdeen—on 16th January, 13th February, and 13th March. These meetings, which were open to the public, were very well attended and one of the Town Councillors acted as Chairman on each occasion. At the first meeting, after the showing of suitable films, Dr. A. G. Mearns, Senior Medical Adviser to the Council, gave an interesting talk on "General Hygiene." This induced many members of the audience to submit written questions with which Dr. Mearns dealt in an attractive manner. The second lecture was given by Dr. George Buchanan, Medical Officer to the National Dock Labour Board, his subject being "Industrial Health." The third lecture was given by Dr. Mearns on the "Prevention of Tuberculosis" and his exposition of this subject was very much appreciated by the audience.

As already stated, these public lectures were very well attended, the audiences varying from 1,700 to 2,000 persons. The only criticism that one might make is that such propaganda—undoubtedly of the very highest value—reaches only a small proportion of the community. The facts are already known to the intelligent members of the audience. In other words, it is difficult to attract to these lectures the type of audience which really requires health education in the prevention of illness.

F.—STATISTICAL COMMENTARY.

POPULATION.

The population of the City has been estimated by the Registrar-General to the middle of 1949 as 189,314, compared with 188,853 in 1948.

BIRTHS.

Live-Births.—The total number of live-births during the year 1949, corrected for “transfers” was 3,306 (3,118 legitimate and 188 illegitimate). This gives a rate of 17·5 per 1,000 of population, as against 19·1 in 1948.

The following table shows the rates for Aberdeen and for all Scotland for the years 1944 to 1949:—

Year	Live Births. Rate per 1,000 of Population.	
	Aberdeen	All Scotland
1949	17·5	18·5
1948	19·1	19·4
1947	22·0	22·0
1946	20·4	20·3
1945	15·5	16·9
1944	16·5	18·5
Mean of 1944-1948 . . .	18·7	19·4

In 1949, the birth-rates in the other principal cities were—Glasgow, 19·0; Edinburgh, 16·7; and Dundee, 18·7.

The natural increase for the year, *i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths, was 1,093, as compared with 1,500 in 1948 and 1,882 in 1947. In 1938, the excess was 872.

Masculinity of Live-Births.—This term indicates the proportion of male births to female births in any year. Of the total 3,306 live-births in 1949, 1,689 were males and 1,617 were females, giving a percentage of males to females of 104·5 as compared with 106·7 in 1948.

Illegitimate Live-Births.—In 1949, the number of illegitimate births was 188, representing 5·7 per cent. of the total births. For all Scotland, the rate was 5·5 per cent.

Still-Births.—The number of still-births, after correction for “transfers” was 63, giving a rate of 19 per 1,000 total births as compared with a rate of 27 in 1948. For all Scotland the rate in 1949 was 27 per 1,000 total births.

Marriages.—During 1949, there were 1,841 marriages within the City. This is equivalent to a rate of 9·7 per 1,000 of population. For comparative purposes, the following table is submitted:—

Year	Number	Marriages.	
			Rate per 1,000 of Population
1949	1,841	...	9·7
1948	2,104	...	11·1
1947	2,091	...	11·1
1946	2,186	...	11·9
1945	2,286	...	12·5
1944	1,646	...	9·1
Mean of 1944-1948	2,063		11·1

DEATHS.

The total number of deaths and the death-rate per 1,000 of the population as also the average age at death, for each of the years 1944 to 1949 are given in the following table:—

Year	Number	Rate per 1,000 of Population	Deaths.	
				Average Age at Death
1949	2,213	11·7	...	64·1
1948	2,098	11·1	...	61·7
1947	2,242	11·9	...	57·3
1946	2,124	12·0	...	60·3
1945	2,084	12·8	...	59·6
1944	2,056	12·9	...	58·4
Mean of 1944-1948	2,121	12·1	...	59·5

There were 2,213 deaths in 1949, as compared with 2,098 in 1948. The death-rate was 11·7 in 1949, as compared with 11·1 in 1948. For all Scotland the death-rate in 1949 was 12·3, and in 1948—11·8.

The average age at death of all persons dying during 1949 was 64·1 years being the highest average age at death on record. In the quinquennial period 1891-1895, the average age at death was 32·9 years.

An analysis of the deaths at the various age-periods shows that, of the 2,213 deaths in 1949, 806—or fully one-third of the total deaths—occurred in ages 75 years and over.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Table II gives the death-rate from each of the principal infectious diseases and from selected causes since 1856. The causes of death at the various age-periods are classified in Table III.

Epidemic Diseases.—These have been referred to in Section A 8 of the Report.

Tuberculosis.—The mortality from tuberculosis is given in Section A 7 of the Report.

Malignant Diseases.—Deaths in 1949 from this group of causes numbered 345 or a rate of 182 per 100,000. During the 1944-1948 quinquennium the average number was 303 and the rate 173.

Diseases of the Nervous System.—In 1949, there were 304 deaths from cerebral hæmorrhage, cerebral embolism, and hemiplegia, and 32 from other diseases of the nervous system. In the preceding quinquennium, the annual average number was 300 and 34 respectively.

Diseases of the Circulatory System.—The number of deaths in this group represent fully one-third of the deaths from all causes. Of 784 deaths in 1949, 356 occurred in age-groups 75 years and over.

Diseases of the Respiratory System.—In 1949, the number of deaths from pneumonia was 109, as compared with 85 in 1948, the increase in 1949 being at the 75 year age-group and over.

The death-rate from bronchitis in 1949 was slightly higher than the average rate in the 1944-1948 quinquennium, the respective rates being 43 and 34.

Diseases of the Digestive System.—In 1949, there were 83 deaths in this group, representing a rate of 44 per 100,000, as compared with a rate of 58 in 1948. Deaths from diarrhœa numbered 15 in 1949, as compared with 26 in 1948 and 96 in 1947.

Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System.—The rate for 1949 was 46 per 100,000. In the quinquennium 1944-1948, the rate was 52.

Diseases of Pregnancy and Child-Birth.—In 1949, there were three deaths classified under this group, as compared with four in 1948.

Congenital Malformations (Under One Year) and Diseases of Early Infancy.—Deaths in this group numbered 53 and are dealt with in detail in the section of the Report relating to "Care of Mothers and Young Children."

Senility.—Deaths assigned to senility or senile dementia numbered 17, representing a rate of 9 per 100,000.

Violence.—Of the 93 deaths from violence in 1949, 16 were attributed to suicide and 15 to road accidents.

TABLE I.—ABERDEEN.—MARRIAGE, BIRTH, AND DEATH RATE—1856 TO 1949.
Per 1,000 of population.

Year	Population†	Marriages		Live Births *			Deaths *			Excess of Births over Deaths	Infantile Mortality Deaths of Infants under 1 year per 1,000 Births
		Number	Rate per 1,000 of Population	Number	Rate per 1,000 of Population	Illegit. Births per 100 Total Births	Number	Rate per 1,000 of Population	Average Age at Death		
1949	189,314	1,841	9·7	3,306	17·5	5·7	2,213	11·7	64·1	1,093	30
1948	188,853	2,104	11·1	3,598	19·1	5·9	2,098	11·1	61·7	1,500	34
1947	187,751	2,091	11·1	4,124	22·0	5·9	2,242	11·9	57·3	1,882	64
1946	176,939	2,186	11·9	3,762	20·4	7·0	2,124	12·0	60·3	1,638	42
1945	163,108	2,286	12·5	2,830	15·5	10·0	2,084	12·8	59·6	746	54
1944	159,263	1,646	9·1	2,939	16·5	9·2	2,056	12·9	58·4	933	57
Mean of 1944-1948	+	2,063	11·1	3,461	18·7	7·6	2,121	12·1	59·5	1,340	50
1943	159,162	1,700	9·5	2,876	16·0	8·9	2,239	14·1	57·5	637	68
1942	164,100	2,034	11·3	2,904	16·1	8·5	2,224	13·6	57·9	680	67
1941	167,800	2,055	11·4	2,907	16·2	7·5	2,257	13·5	56·2	650	77
1940	172,310	2,370	13·2	2,804	15·6	6·3	2,457	14·3	55·8	347	86
1939	179,628	2,166	12·1	2,977	16·6	6·3	2,083	11·6	57·1	894	59
Mean of 1939-43	+	2,065	11·5	2,894	16·1	7·5	2,252	13·4	56·9	642	71
1936-1940	†	1,962	11·0	2,973	16·7	6·2	2,243	12·7	55·4	730	72
1931-1935	171,959	1,590	9·2	3,133	18·2	7·1	2,284	13·3	52·1	849	86
1926-1930	165,956	1,510	9·1	3,263	19·7	8·2	2,207	13·3	49·1	1,056	94
1921-1925	161,622	1,582	9·8	3,763	23·3	8·2	2,303	14·3	44·4	1,460	115
1916-1920	161,568	1,754	10·9	3,479	21·5	10·6	2,439	15·1	41·7	1,040	127
1911-1915	164,324	1,489	9·1	3,959	24·1	10·2	2,752	16·8	38·1	1,207	143
1906-1910	163,620	1,360	8·3	4,505	27·5	9·7	2,512	15·4	37·6	1,993	128
1901-1905	158,082	1,428	9·0	4,872	30·8	8·5	2,763	17·5	34·9	2,109	143
1896-1900	145,740	1,356	9·3	4,636	31·8	8·3	2,644	18·1	33·3	1,992	144
1891-1895	131,627	1,099	8·4	4,114	31·3	9·8	2,539	19·3	32·9	1,575	147
1886-1890	117,587	911	7·8	3,827	32·5	10·4	2,370	20·2	...	1,457	140
1881-1885	108,959	848	7·8	3,712	34·1	10·6	2,159	19·8	...	1,553	126
1876-1880	100,419	788	7·9	3,480	34·7	10·9	2,100	20·9	...	1,380	129
1871-1875	91,941	705	7·7	3,169	34·5	12·1	2,063	22·4	...	1,106	133
1866-1870	84,234	684	8·1	3,010	35·7	12·9	1,978	23·5	...	1,032	133
1861-1865	77,000	624	8·1	2,663	34·6	...	1,915	24·9	...	748	130
1856-1860	73,458	524	7·1	2,397	32·6	...	1,772	24·1	...	625	126

* Corrected for transferred births for 1911 and for transferred deaths for 1904 and subsequent years.

† Civilian Population from 1940 to 1946 inclusive used for death-rate only.

TABLE II.—ABERDEEN.—DEATHS AT ALL AGES FROM SELECTED CAUSES
(per 100,000 of population),—Years 1856-1949.*

Year.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Influenza.	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever.	Tuberc. Dis.		Dis. of Digestive System (inc. Diarrhoea).	Cancer and other Malignant Diseases.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Diseases of the Circulatory System.†
									Respiratory.	Other Tuberculosis.					
1949 . . .	0	0	0	0.5	0	5	0	0	32	3	44	182	43	58	414
1948 . . .	0	0.5	0	0.5	1	2	0	0	33	4	58	169	23	45	361
1947 . . .	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	35	6	90	177	38	59	402
1946 . . .	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	40	7	65	175	36	52	390
1945 . . .	0	0	6	2	2	4	0	0	43	9	64	177	35	44	383
1944 . . .	0	1	3	0	2	4	0	0	48	21	58	167	39	47	387
Mean of 1944-48 .	0	0.1	2	1	2	3	0	0	40	9	67	173	34	49	385
1943 . . .	0	1	3	1	2	28	0	0	46	17	78	189	48	57	386
1942 . . .	0	0	9	2	3	2	0	0	46	19	79	187	40	49	367
1941 . . .	0	0	11	2	4	8	0	1	48	13	65	169	46	64	362
1940 . . .	0	1	12	6	6	16	0	0	50	11	73	164	73	85	379
1939 . . .	0	1	12	0	0	16	0	0	38	9	68	162	40	56	306
Mean of 1939-43 .	0	0.4	9	2	3	14	0	0.2	46	14	73	174	49	62	360
Mean of 1936-40 .	0	1	11	4	7	15	0	1	41	11	69	160	50	73	331
„ „ 1931-35 .	0	5	9	9	12	18	0	1	52	17	70	159	60	102	276
„ „ 1926-30 .	0.2	2	10	11	11	21	0	0.2	62	30	78	145	61	100	240
„ „ 1921-25 .	0	5	11	33	29	27	0	1	88	31	80	140	80	92	195
„ „ 1916-20 .	0	6	16	22	23	73	0	3	106	43	87	121	99	122	178
„ „ 1911-15 .	0.2	38	42	56	32	16	0	4	111	49	124	116	101	128	184
„ „ 1906-10 .	0	6	15	26	42	20	0	2	116	61	115	103	105	116	180
„ „ 1901-05 .	0.1	8	9	41	47	20	3	4	138	69	162	87	145	125	179
„ „ 1896-1900 .	0	23	18	35	53	29	0	9	167	70	210	87	172	109	167
„ „ 1891-95 .	0.4	21	22	63	52	56	1	10	181	72	190	81	210	100	156
„ „ 1886-90 .	1	14	10	80	66	9	1	15	184	67	202	68	216	100	175
„ „ 1881-85 .	0.2	13	15	36	67	1	6	13	204	74	185	69	251	82	159
„ „ 1876-80 .	1	35	30	28	66	2	19	29	223	101	194	61	286	72	146
„ „ 1871-75 .	48	68	30	53	68	5	20	35	243	107	214	56	281	60	136
„ „ 1866-70 .	4	71	35	50	62	8	62	49	298	130	259	59	238	70	122
„ „ 1861-65 .	36	93	49	51	62	12	176		274	128	280	57	220	59	122
„ „ 1856-60 .	40	118	54	70	69	12	109		322	179	203	56	182	58	111

*Corrected for transferred deaths in 1964 and subsequent years.

†From 1911 onwards, Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis excluded

TABLE III.—ABERDEEN.—MORTALITY AT VARIOUS AGE PERIODS FROM VARIOUS CAUSES.
(Corrected for transferred deaths.)

AGE.	A.—NUMBER OF DEATHS—YEAR 1949.																			B.—DEATH-RATE PER 100,000.									
	All Causes.	Infectious and Parasitic Diseases (excl. Tuberculosis).			Tuberculous Diseases.		Malignant Diseases.		Dis. of Nervous Syst. and Sense Organs.		Dis. of Circulatory System.		Respiratory Diseases.			Dis. of Digest. System (incl. Diarrhoea and Enteritis).	Dis. of Genito-Urinary System.	Dis. of Pregnancy and Child-birth.		Other Diseases.	Malformations under 1 year and Diseases of Early Infancy.	Senility.	Violence.	Miscellaneous.					
		Principal Epidemic.	Other Infectious.	Respiratory.	Other Tuberculous.	Other Nervous.	Cereb. Hæm., etc.	Dis. of Circulatory System.	Pneumonia.	Bronchitis.	Other Respiratory.	Fœtural Sepsis.	Other																
Under 1 year.	100	2	1	1	—	—	—	5	—	23	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	—	5	—						
1-5 years	23	—	1	1	2	—	—	3	—	4	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3						
5-15 "	10	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3						
15-25 "	24	1	1	6	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	7						
25-35 "	40	—	3	12	1	3	—	1	5	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	3						
35-45 "	94	1	1	16	1	20	4	1	21	4	1	1	3	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1						
45-55 "	187	—	3	9	—	46	17	6	50	2	8	3	15	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	14						
55-65 "	340	5	6	9	1	69	44	6	121	12	14	9	11	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	11						
65-75 "	589	—	4	5	1	110	95	10	227	22	27	8	19	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	21						
75+ "	806	3	2	—	—	97	144	—	356	39	32	9	16	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	27	27						
All Ages	2213	12	22	60	6	345	304	32	784	109	82	31	83	87	1	2	53	17	93	—	—	93	90						
1949	1169	6	12	32	3	182	161	17	414	58	43	16	44	46	0.5	1	28	9	49	—	—	49	48						
Average 1944-48	1215	9	13	40	9	173	173	20	385	49	34	15	67	52	0.6	2	48	15	57	—	—	57	53						

